

P. VERGILII MARONIS

AENEIS

LIBROS I ET IV

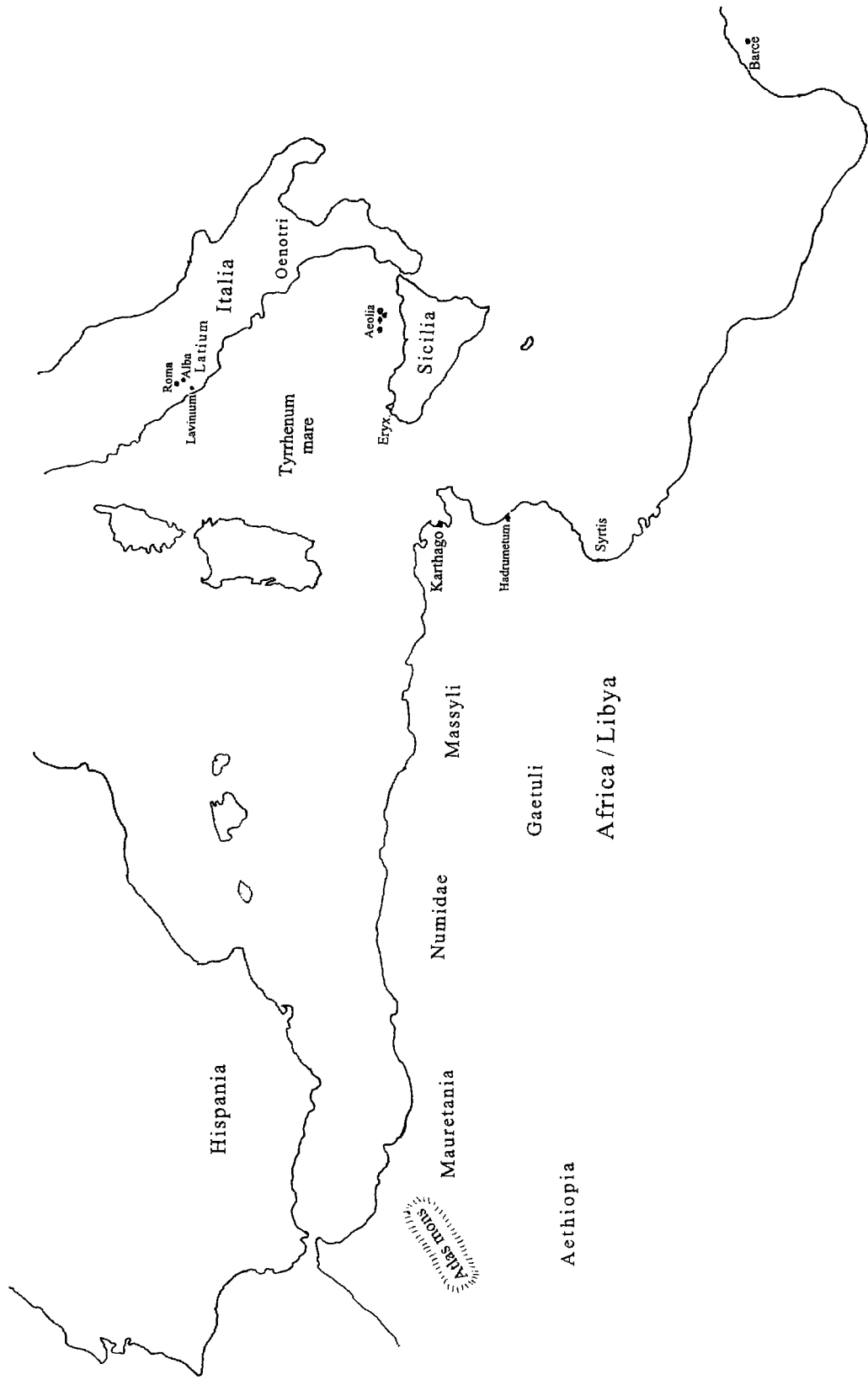
AD VSVM DISCIPVLORVM EDIDIT

HANS H. ØRBERG

ALIQVOT VERSIBVS DEMPITIS



DOMVS LATINA



P. VERGILII MARONIS

AENEIS

LIBROS I ET IV

AD VSVM DISCIPVLORVM EDIDIT

HANS H. ØRBERG

ALIQVOT VERSIBVS DEMPTIS

DOMVS LATINA

MMVIII

NOTAE

=	idem atque	<i>fut</i>	futūrum
:	id est	<i>gen</i>	genetivus
↔	contrārium	<i>ger</i>	gerundium/gerundivum
<	factum/ortum ex	<i>Gr</i>	Graecē
/	sive	<i>imperf</i>	imperfectum
+	cum, atque, additur	<i>ind</i>	indicativus
—	syllaba longa	<i>inf</i>	infinitivus
∪	syllaba brevis	<i>m</i>	masculinum
	syllabae dividendae	<i>n</i>	neutrum
(	vōcālēs coniungendae	<i>nōm</i>	nōminativus
[...]	dēlendum	<i>pāg.</i>	pāgina
<...>	addendum	<i>part</i>	participium
a.C.	ante Christum (nātum)	p.C.	post Christum (nātum)
<i>abl</i>	ablātivus	<i>pass</i>	passivum
<i>acc</i>	accūsativus	<i>perf</i>	perfectum
<i>āct</i>	āctivum	<i>pers</i>	persōna
<i>adi</i>	adiectivum	<i>pl</i>	plūrālis
<i>adv</i>	adverbium	<i>praes</i>	praesēns
<i>cap.</i>	capitulum	<i>prp</i>	praepositio
<i>coni</i>	coniunctivus	<i>sg</i>	singularis
<i>dat</i>	dativus	<i>sup</i>	superlativus
<i>dēcl</i>	dēclinātiō	<i>sup I/II</i>	supinum I/II
<i>dēp</i>	dēpōnēns	<i>v.</i>	versus
<i>f</i>	fēmininum	<i>voc</i>	vocativus

VERGILII AENEIS I & IV

edidit Hans H. Ørberg

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RES QVAE HOC LIBRO CONTINENTVR

DE VITA VERGILII	pāg. 5
AENEIDIS LIBER I	7
AENEIDIS LIBER II.1–12, III.716–718	39
AENEIDIS LIBER IV	40
INDEX VOCABVLORVM	69
INDEX NOMINVM	78

In margine pāginārum explānantur vocābula
quae nōn reperiuntur in librīs quibus titulus est
LINGVA LATINA PER SE ILLVSTRATA
I. FAMILIA ROMANA, II. ROMA AETERNA cap. XXXVI–XL



GENVS TROIANORVM

Rēgēs Phrygiae:

1. Teucer -cri
2. Dardanus -i
3. Erichthonius -i
4. Trōs Trōis

Rēgēs Trōiae

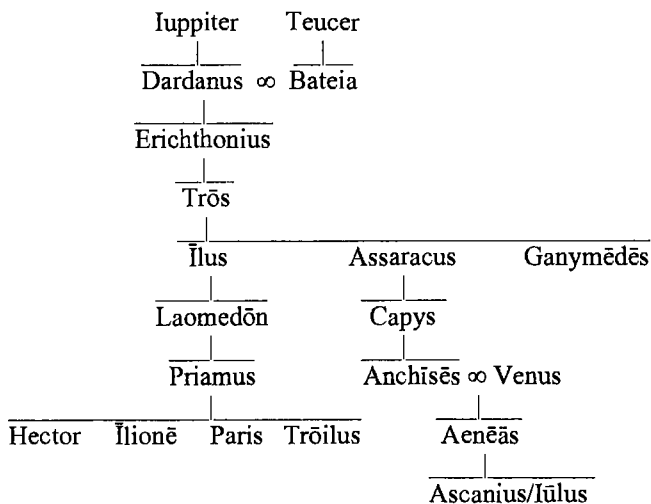
1. Īlus -ī
2. Laomedōn -ontis
3. Priamus -ī

Sic appellantur Trōiānī:

- Trōēs -um < Trōs
 Teucrī -ōrum < Teucer
 Dardanidae -ārum < Dardanus

Adiectiva:

- Trōius -a -um < Trōs
 Dardanius -a -um < Dardanus
 Īliacus -a -um < Īlium



DE VITA VERGILII

Suētōnius (excerpta):

P. Vergilius Marō in pāgō quī Andēs dīcitur haud
procul ā Mantuā nāscitur Pompēiō et Crassō cōn-
sulibus īdibus Octōbribus.

5 Vergilius Cremōnae studiis ēruditur.

Vergilius, sūmptā togā (virilī), Mediolānum
trāsgreditur, et post breve tempus Rōmam pergit.

Servius:

Vergiliī haec vīta est:

10 Patre Vergiliō, mātrem Magiā fuit; cīvis Mantu-
ānus, quae cīvitas est Venetiae. Dīversīs in locīs
operam litterīs dedit, nam et Cremōnae et Medio-
lānī et Neāpolī studuit. ...

Ortīs bellīs cīvilibus inter Antōnium et Augus-
15 tum, Augustus victor Cremōnēnsium agrōs, quia
prō Antōniō sēnsērāt, dedit mīlitibus suīs; quī
cum nōn sufficerent, hīs addidit agrōs Mantuānōs.
... Āmissīs ergō agrīs, Rōmam vēnit, et ūsus patrō-
20 ciniō Pōlliōnis et Maecēnātis, sōlus agrum quem

C. Suētōnius *Tranquillus*, quī aetāte
Traiāni et Hadriāni vixit, scripsit
librōs *Dē virīs illūstribus* et *Dē
vītā Caesarum* (imperātōrum)
ex-cerpere -psisse -ptum < ex + car-
pere; excerptum -ī n = pars excerpta
Marō -ōnis m
pāgus -ī m = vicus rūsticus
Andēs -ium f/pl

[annō 70 a.C.]
Mantua -ae f, Cremōna -ae f, Medi-
olānum -ī n, oppida trāns Padum
sitā; adi: Mantuānus -a -um; Cre-
mōnēnsis -e, m pl cīvēs

studiis *litterārū*
ē-rudīre (< ē + rudis) = educāre,
docēre

annō aetātis suae XVII puerī Rōmānī
togam virilē sive pūram (sine
purpurā) sūmunt; virilis -e < vir
trāns-gredi -gressum = trāns-īre

Servius -ī m, grammaticus Latīnus
saeculi IV p.C.; librōs scripsit dē
Vergiliī operibus

fuit : nātus est

Venetia -ae f, regiō trāns ōstium Padī
cīvitas -ātis f (< cīvis) = oppidum
dīversus -a -um = varius (< idem)

operam dare + dat = diligenter labō-
rāre, studēre
Neāpolis -is (acc -im, abl -i), cīvitas
Campāniae maritima
studuit : *litteris* studuit

civīlis -e < cīvis; bellum cīvile
= bellum inter cīvēs

prō Antōniō sēnsērāt : Antōniō
fāverāt

suf-ficere -iō -fēcisse -fectum
= satis esse

Vergilius Rōmam vēnit
patrōcinium -ī n < patrōnus -ī m =
vir nōbilis dīves quī alterī adest
Pōlliō -ōnis, Maecēnās -ātis m, Rō-
mānī nōbilēs, patrōnī poētārū

prō-pōnere = cōsiliū dare, suādere

(carmen) būcolicum = dē pāstōribus
cōstat + acc + inf = certum/nōtum
est

triennium -ī n = trēs annī
ē-mendāre (< ē + mendum) = corri-
gere; -āsse = -āvisse

Vergiliū opera poētica: (1) *Būcolica*
sive *Eclogae*, X carmina dē vitā et
amōribus pāstōrum; (2) *Geōrgica*,
IV librī dē rēbus rūsticis; (3) *Aenēis*
-idis f, XII librī dē Aenēā profugō
ecloga -ae f = carmen elēctum
geōrgicus -a -um = dē agrīs colendis

(librum) ē-dere -didisse -ditum : mul-
tis legendum dare | unde : quāre
prae-cipere -iō -cēpisse -ceptum =
iubere, imperāre; moriēns prae-
cēpit ut incenderetur!

Tucca -ae m, Varius -ī m, poētae
Rōmānī, Vergiliū amīci
hāc lēge = hāc condiōne (ut...)
super-fluus -a -um; n quod superest
nimium (nōn necessariū)

āmiserat recipere meruit. Tunc eī prōposuit Pōlliō

ut carmen *Būcolicum* scriberet, quod eum cōstat

trienniō scripsisse et ēmendāsse. Item prōposuit

Maecēnās *Geōrgica*, quae scripsit ēmendāvitque

septem annīs. Postea ab Augustō *Aenēidem* prō-

positam scripsit annīs undecim, sed nec ēmendāvit

nec ēdidit: unde eam moriēns praecēpit incendi!

Augustus vērō, nē tantum opus periret, Tuccam et

Varium hāc lēge iussit ēmendāre ut superflua dē-

merent, nihil adderent tamen.

5

10

Suētōnius:

Vergilius Brundisiū moritur Sentiō Sātūrninō et Lu-

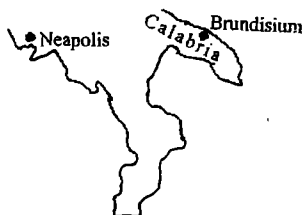
crētiō Cinnā cōsulibus. Ossa eius Neāpolim trāns-

lāta in secundō ab urbe miliāriō sepeliuntur titulō

eiusmodī suprāscriptō quem moriēns ipse dictāverat: 15

Mantua mē genuit, Calabrī rapuēre, tenet nunc

Parthenopē; cecinī pāscua, rūra, ducēs.



[annō 19 a.C.]



miliarium

miliarium -ī n: miliaria: lapidēs ad
viās positī M passibus interiectis

eius-modī = eius generis, tālis
supra-scribere

Calabrī -ōrum m pl < Calabria -ae f,
regiō ubi situm est Brundisium
-ēre = -erunt (per ind act 3 pers pl)

Parthenopē -ēs f = Neāpolis
pāscua -ōrum n pl (< pāscere)

= campī ubi pecus pāscitur
pāscua: *Būcolica*, rūra: *Geōrgica*,
ducēs: *Aenēidem*

AENEIDIS

LIBER I

Arma virumque canō, Trōiae quī prīmus ab ōris
Italiam fātō profugus Lāvīniāque vēnit
litora – multum ille et terrīs iactātus et altō
vī superum, saevae memorem Iūnōnis ob īram,
5 multa quoque et bellō passus, dum conderet urbem
īnferretque deōs Latīō; genus unde Latinum
Albānique patrēs atque altae moenia Rōmae.
Mūsa! mihī causās memorā, quō nūmine laesō
quidve dolēns rēgīna deum tot volvere cāsūs
10 īnsignem pietāte virum, tot adīre labōrēs
impulerit? Tantaene animīs caelestibus īrae?
Urbs antiq̄ua fuit – Tyriī tenuēre colōnī –
Karthāgō, Italiam contrā Tiberīnaque longē
ōstia, dīves opum studiīsque asperrima bellī;
15 quam Iūnō fertur terrīs magis omnibus ūnam
posthabitā coluisse Samō; ¹ hīc illius arma,
hīc currus fuit; hoc rēgnum dea gentibus esse,
sī quā fāta sinant, iam tum tenditque fovetque.
'Prōgeniem' sed enim 'Trōiānō ā sanguine dūcī'

arma : bella | virum: Aenēam
quī prīmus ab ōris Trōiae in Italiam
Lāvīniāque litora vēnit; Lāvīnius -a
-um < Lāvīnium, oppidum Latīi
It-a-lijam | Lāvīn-ia-que
fātō abl : ob fātum, fātō actus
et in terrīs et in altō (marī)
iactātus est | passus est (v. 5)

superī m pl = diī; superum = -ōrum
-um gen pl decl u = -ōrum
ob memorem īram saevae Iūnōnis:
ob īram saevae Iūnōnis cum mem-
or esset (iūdicīi Paridis)
dum conderet... = quoad urbem (Lā-
vīnium) condere potuit et deōs (Pe-
nātēs Trōiae) in Latium īn-ferre
unde ortum est genus Latinum
(= gēns Latīna, Latīnī)
Albānus -a -um < Alba, urbs Latīi;
Albānī patrēs (rēgēs), ā quibus ortus
est Rōmulus, quī Rōmam condidit
laedere = iniuriā afficere; quō nūmine
laesō : quā iniuriā nūminis affecta
aliquid dolēre = ob aliquid dolēre
rēgīna deōrum (: Iūnō) ... impulerit
cāsūs volvere : malās rēs perferre
īnsignis -e (+ abl) = ēgregius (ob)
pietās -ātis f < pius; īnsignem pietāte
virum : virum piissimum (Aenēam)
im-pellere -pulisce -pulsum = cōgere
tantae-ne īrae animīs caelestibus
(: deōrum) fuērunt?

Tyrius -a -um < Tyros -īf, urbs Phoe-
nīcēs | eam tenuērunt (: habuērunt)
It-a-lijam: prīma syllaba longa;
item v. 2,38,68,380,533,553,554
contrā Italiam Tiberīnumque ōstium
longē (: procul) sita
dīves opum : magnās opēs habēns
asper -era -erum = ferus, sevērus;
asper bellī studiīs : bellicōsus
quam ūnam Iūnō magis terrīs omni-
bus coluisse fertur (= nārātur)
colere -uisse cultum = diligere, cūrāre
post-habere = minōris aestimāre
Samos -īf: ibi erat templum Iūnōnis
iam tum dea hoc rēgnum gentibus
esse tenditque fovetque
-que... -que = et... et...
sī quā = sī ūllō modō
tendere + acc + īnf = operam dare ut
fovēre + acc + īnf = studēre

prōgeniēs -ēīf = quod gignitur/oritur
sed enim (= at) audīverat | dūcī : orīrī

Tyriam arcem : Karthāginem
vertere (= ē-vertēre) = dēstruere

hinc populum (*Rōmānum*) lātē rēgem
(: rēgnantem) ... ventūrum esse
excidium -i n < ex-(s)cindere = dē-
lēre; excidiō (*dat*) Libyae = ad ex-
scindendam Libyam/Karthāginem
Parcae -ārum *f pl*, trēs deae quae fāta
hominum *volunt* (: explicant)
Sātūrnīa -ae *f* = Iūnō (Sātūrnī filia)
memor veteris belli quod ad Trōiam
prīma gesserat prō cārīs Argīs
Argī -ōrum *m pl*, urbs Peloponnēsī;
adi Argīvus -a -um, *m pl* cīvēs
(quibus Iūnō favēbat)
nec-dum (etiam) = nec adhūc

ex-cidere -disse < ex + cadere
animō *abl*: ex animō, ē memoriā
: *aliē in* mente repositum (/positum)
spērnere sprēvisse sprētum = con-
temnere; sprētae fōrmāe : quod
fōrma eius (pulchra) sprēta erat
invisus -a -um ↔ cārus; genus *Trō-
iānum* invisum (quod Iūnō ōderat)
Ganymēdēs -is *m*, filius rēgis Trōiānī
ā Iove raptus et minister eius factus
super his accēnsa (: dē his irāta)
Trōs -ōis *m* = Trōiānus; -as *acc pl Gr*
reliquiae -ārum *f pl* < reliquus; r. *Dana-
ōrum* : quod Danaī reliquērunt
rel-i-qui-lās | im-mītis -e = ferōx

longē (: procul) ā Latiō

fātīs : fātō
circum omnia maria

tantae mōlis *gen* : tantī labōris mo-
lestī, tam molestum ac difficile
tellūs -ūris *f* = terra; Sicula tellūs =
Sicilia; in Siciliā rēx Acestor Trō-
iānōs profugōs benignē recēperat
vēla dabant = nāvīgābant (Trōiānī)
sāl = aqua maris | aere : prōrā aereā
ruere = iactāre

vulnus : dolor
ob iniūriam



haec sēcum *ait*: “mē-ne (: putās-ne
mē) victam *ab* inceptō dēsistere? =
ego-ne victa... dēsistam?
inceptum -i n = quod coeptum est
It-a-lijā āvertere = ab Italiā prohibēre

quippe = scilicet, etenim (fāta mē
vetant!) | ex-ūrere = igne perdere
Pallās -adis *f* = Minerva (quae clas-
sem Āiācis exussit)
Argīvi : Graeci; Argīvum = -ōrum
ipsōs *nautās*

audierat, ‘Tyriās ōlim quae verteret arcēs;

20

hinc populum lātē rēgem bellōque superbum
ventūrum excidiō Libyae! – sic volvere Parcās.’

Id metuēns veterisque memor Sātūrnīa bellī
prīma quod ad Trōiam prō cārīs gesserat Argīs
– necdum etiam causae irārum saevīque dolōrēs

25

exciderant animō; manet altā mente repostum
iūdicium Paridis sprētaeque iniūria fōrmāe,
et genus invīsum et raptī Ganymēdis honōrēs –
hīs accēnsa super, iactātōs aequore tōtō

Trōas – reliquiās Danaum atque immītis Achillis –
arcēbat longē Latiō; multōsque per annōs

30

errābant, āctī fātīs, maria omnia circum.

Tantae mōlis erat Rōmānam condere gentem!

Vix ē cōspectū Siculae tellūris in altum
vēla dabant laetī et spūmās salis aere ruēbant,

35

cum Iūnō, aeternum servāns sub pectore vulnus,

haec sēcum: “Mēne inceptō dēsistere victam
nec posse Italiā Teucrōrum āvertere rēgem?!

Quippe vetor fātīs! Pallāsne exūrere classem

Argīvum atque ipsōs potuit submergere pontō

40

ūnūs ob noxam et furiās Āiācis Oilēi?

Ipsa Iovis rapidum iaculāta ē nūbibus ignem

disiēcitque ratēs ēvertitque aequora ventīs;

illum expīrantem trānsfixō pectore flammās

45 turbine corripuit scopulōque īnfixit acūtō!

Ast ego, quae dīvum incēdō rēgīna, Iovisque

et soror et coniūnx, ūnā cum gente tot annōs

bella gerō! Et quisquam nūmen Iūnōnis adōrat

praetereā aut supplex ārīs impōnet honōrem?”

50 Tālia flammātō sēcum dea corde volūtāns

nimbōrum in patriam, loca fēta furentibus Austrīs,

Aeoliam venit. Hīc vāstō rēx Aeolus antrō

luctantīs ventōs tempestātēsque sonōrās

imperīō premit ac vinclīs et carcere frēnat.

55 Illī indignantēs magnō cum murmure montis

circum claustra fremunt. Celsā sedet Aeolus arce

scēptra tenēns, mollitque animōs et temperat īrās.

.....

64 Ad quem tum Iūnō supplex hīs vōcibus ūsa est:

65 “Aeole! – namque tibī dīvum pater atque hominum

rēx

noxā -ae *f* = maleficium pūniendum
ob ūnūs Āiācis (Oilēi *filii*) noxam et
furiās | furiae -ārum *f pl* = insānia
iaculārī = iacere; ipsa Iovis rapidum
ignem ... iaculāta *est* (pectus Āiācis
fulmine percussit quia in aede Mi-
nervae Cassandreae vim attulerat)
ratēs : nāvēs | ē-vertere = turbāre

illum flammās ex-spīrantem
trāns-figere -fixisse -fixum = per-
cutere (per/trāns corpus)

turbō -inis *m* = ventus turbidus
īn-figere -fixisse -fixum = figere in
ast = at (tamen)
dīvi -ōrum *m pl* = dii; -um = -ōrum
īn-cēdere = superbē prōcēdere

Iovis soror: utrūsq̄ pater Sātūrnus

et quisquam...? = num quis...?
nūmen Iūnōnis : deam Iūnōnem
adōrat : adorābit
praetereā = posthāc
ārīs (*dat*) *meīs* impōnet honōrem
(: sacrificium) : mihi sacrificābit
flammātus -a -um = incēnsus; flam-
mātō corde (animō)
volūtāre = volvere; sēcum (animō
suō) volvere/volūtāre = cōgitāre
fētus -a -um = gravidus, plēnus
furere = ārmēns/saevus esse; furēns
-entis = āmēns
in Aeoliam, patriam nimbōrum (ven-
tōrum), ... venit | in vāstō antrō
-īs *acc pl decl III* = -ēs: luctantīs *acc
pl* = luctantēs
sonōrus -a -um = sonāns

vinculum -ī *n* = vinculum
frēnāre = retinēre, pārentem facere
indignārī = indignum cēnsēre; in-
dignantēs *sē inclūdī*
murmur -is *n* = vōx/sonus fremēns
claustra -ōrum *n pl* = locus clausus,
carcer
in celsā arce sedet scēptum tenēns
temperāre = mollīre, sēdāre (↔ in-
citāre)

hīs vōcibus : hīs verbīs

namque = certē
pater dīvōrum atque rēx hominum
: Iuppiter

mulcēre = tranquillum facere
 dare + *inf* = permittere (↔) vetāre)
 (flūctūs) tollere : excitāre
 (mare/aequor) Tyrrhēnum = Tūscum
 Tyrrhēnum nāvigat aequor = in mari
 Tyrrhēno (Tūscō/Inferō) nāvigat
 It-a-līam
 Ilium (Trōiam) victōsque Penātēs (P.
 Trōiae victae) in Italiam portāns
 in-cutere -iō -ssisse -ssum = addere
 ob-ruere = operire (flūctibus)
 puppis : nāvis; puppis *acc pl* = -ēs
 dī-versi -ae -a = in contrāriās partēs
 versi; age *eōs* diversōs et dis-ice
 corpora pontō (= in pontum)
 bis septēnae (2×7) = quatuordecim
 prae-stāns -antis *adi* = egregius
 corpore : fōrmā, pulchritūdine
 quārum (= ē quibus) *eam* quae fōrmā
 pulcherrima *est*, D., stabili cōnūbiō
 (= coniugiō) *tibi* iungam *tuamque*
 propriam dicābō | Dē-i-olpē-a
 stabilis -e = firmē stāns, manēns
 dicāre = trādere, dedicāre
 meritum -ī *n* = beneficium prō quō
 praemium merētur (↔) noxa)
 ut prō tālibus meritis omnēs annōs
 (: tōtam vitam) tēcum ex-igat
 (tempus/vitam) ex-igere = vivere
 prōlēs -is *f* = filius/filia, prōgeniēs
 haec contrā *dixit* (: respondit): “...”
 tuus ... labor (: tuum negotium) *est*
 explōrāre, quid optēs
 ex-plōrāre = quaerere, excōgitāre
 capessere = capere; iussa c. = pārere
 mihi fās (: officium) *est* = ego dēbeō

quod-cumque = quidquid
 : tū mihi *dās* quodcumque hoc rēgnī
est (hoc rēgnū *quantum-cumque*
est : etsi parvum *est*), tū *mihi* scēp-
 trum *dās* Iovemque *mihi* conciliās
 conciliāre = benignum facere
 epulae -ārum *f pl* = cēna magnifica
 tū *mihi* *dās* (: permittis) *in* epulis
 divōrum accumbere
mē potentem facis

haec ubi dicta *sunt*
 cuspis -idis *f* = hasta

im-pulit = pulsāvit

quā porta data (: aperta) *est*
 per-flāre = flandō perturbāre
 in-cumbere -cubuisse + *dat* = sē prō-
 icere in; incubuērunt
 tōtumque *mare* ā sēdibus imīs (: ā
 fundis, funditus)... ruunt (: turbant)
 ūnā *adv* = simul | crēber procellis =
 crēbrās procellās faciēs (Āfricus)

et mulcēre dedit flūctūs et tollere ventō –

gēns inimīca mihi Tyrrhēnum nāvigat aequor,

Ilium in Italiam portāns victōsque Penātis.

Incute vim ventīs submersāsque obrue puppis,

aut age diversōs et disice corpora pontō!

70

Sunt mihi bis septem praestantī corpore Nymphae,

quārum quae fōrmā pulcherrima, Dēiopēa,

cōnūbiō iungam stabili propriamque dicābō,

omnis ut tēcum meritis prō tālibus annōs

exigat et pulchrā faciat tē prōle parentem.”

75

Aeolus haec contrā: “Tuus, ō rēgīna, quid optēs
 explōrāre labor – mihi iussa capessere fās *est*.

Tū mihi quodcumque hoc rēgnī, tū scēptra Iovem-
 que

conciliās, tū dās epulis accumbere divum,

nimbōrumque facis tempestātumque potentem.”

80

Haec ubi dicta, cavum conversā cuspidē montem
 impulit in latus – ac ventī, velut agmine factō,

quā data porta ruunt et terrās turbine perflant.

Incubēre marī tōtumque ā sēdibus imīs

ūnā Eurusque Notusque ruunt crēberque procellis

85

Āfricus et vāstōs volvunt ad litora flūctūs;

īnsequitur clāmorque virum strīdorque rudentum.

Ēripiunt subitō nūbēs caelumque diemque

Teucrōrum ex oculis, pontō nox incubat ātra.

90 Intonuēre poli, et crēbrīs micat ignibus aethēr,
praesentemque virīs intentant omnia mortem!

Extemplō Aenēae solvuntur frīgore membra,

ingemit et duplicīs tendēns ad sīdera palmās

tālia vōce refert: “Ō terque quaterque beātī

95 quīs ante ōra patrum Trōiae sub moenibus altīs

contigit oppetere! Ō Danaum fortissime gentis

Tydidē! Mēne Īliacīs occumbere campīs

nōn potuisse tuāque animam hanc effundere dextrā?

saevus ubi Aeacidae tēlō iacet Hector, ubi ingēns

100 Sarpēdōn, ubi tot Simoīs correpta sub undīs

scūta virum galeāsque et fortia corpora volvit!”

Tālia iactantī strīdēns Aquilōne procella

vēlum adversa ferit, flūctūsque ad sīdera tollit!

Franguntur rēmī, tum prōra āvertit et undīs

105 dat latus. Īnsequitur cumulō praeruptus aquae

mōns,

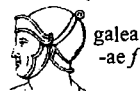
strīdor -ōris *m* < *strīdēre* = acūtē
sonāre
rudēns -entis *m* = fūnis; *gen pl* -um

ēripiunt (ex oculis) : occultant
diem : lūcem (diē)

in-cubāre + *dat* = cubāre super,
operīre

in-tonāre -uisse = tonāre
polus -ī *m* = summus et infimus
locus in orbe caeli, caelum
ignibus : fulguribus
intentāre + *dat* = minārī

Aenēas -ae (*acc Gr* -ān) *m* = dux
Trōiānōrum profugōrum
solvere = debilem facere
in-gemere -uisse = gemere
duplex -icis *adi* = bis factus; dupli-
cēs palmās = duās palmās
palma -ae *f* = manus aperta
vōce re-ferre = loquī, dicere
ter-que quater-que : etiam atque
etiam, māximē
quīs *dat pl* = quibus; ...vōs quibus
contigit oppetere ante ōra patrum
con-tingere -tigisse + *dat* = evenīre
op-petere (mortem) = morī
Tydidēs -ae *m* (*voc* -ē) : Diomēdēs, fi-
lius Tydeī | Danaōrum gentis
mē-ne nōn potuisse? : nōne potuī?
in Īliacīs campīs
oc-cumbere = occidere, cadere
animam ef-fundere (ex-spirāre) tuā
dextrā occīsus
Aeacidēs -ae *m*, Achillēs (Aeaci ne-
pōs); ubi iacet saevus Hector tēlō
Aeacidae occīsus, ubi iacet...
Sarpēdōn -onis *m*, rēx Lyciae
Simoīs -entis *m*, fluvius ad Trōiam;
ubi S. tot scūta virōrum correpta...
sub undīs volvit



Aenēae tālia verba iactantī
(ab) Aquilōne : ā septentrionibus
strīdēre -disse = acūtē sonāre
procella adversa vēlum ferit
ferire = percutere

prōra āvertit (= āvertitur) et undīs
dat latus (: latus ad undās vertit)
cumulus -ī *m* = alta cōpia; cumulō
abl : altē surgēns
praeruptus -a -um = arduus

mōns aquae : flūctus altissimus

hi.. hīs : aliī... aliīs
 de-hiscere = aperiri, patēre
 terram aperit : fundum ostendit
 aestus -ūs *m* = aqua turbida, turbō
 harēna -ae *f* = terra mollis alba quā
 operitur litus et fundus; *in* harēnis
 trīs = trēs (*acc pl*) nāvēs; (+ v. 110)
 torquere -sisse -tum = circum vertere
 Itali -ōrum *m pl*, Italiae incolae
 ea saxa quae sunt in mediis fluctibus
 Itali 'Ārās' vocant

immānis -e = ingēns et horrendus
in summō marī

brevis -e : humilis; *n pl* brevia = vada
 syrtis -is *f* = vadum periculōsum
 urgere = premere, appellere
 miserābilis -e < miserārī; visū *sup II*
in-lidere + *dat* = vī prōicere *in*
 agger -eris *m* = vāllum terrae/harēnae
 Lycii -ōrum *m pl* < Lycia
 Orontēs -is *m* (*acc Gr* -ēn = -em),
 dux Lyciōrum
 vertex -icis *m* = (1) culmen, sum-
 mum; ā vertice pontus : fluctus ā
 summō descendēns
 ex-cutere -iō -ssisse -ssum = vī ēicere
 prōnus -a -um = prōiectus *in* faciem
 magister (nāvis) = gubernātor

volvitur *in* caput = praecipitātur
 illam nāvem

agēns circum (*adv*) = circum-agēns
 aequore : fluctibus

vertex -icis *m* = (2) gurgēs, vorāgō

arma virōrum | tabulae : ligna, trabēs
 Trōius -a -um = Trōiānus; Trō-i-a
 gāza -ae *f* = thesaurus, divitiāe

Īlioneus -ī, Achātēs -ae, Abās -ae,
 Alētēs -ae *m*, Trōiānī, socii Aenēae

et eam quā vectus est Abās
 grand-aevus -a -um = senex

hiems -mis *f* : tempestās hiberna
 laxus -a -um = solūtus (< firmus)
 compāgēs -um *f pl* = trabēs nexae
 omnēs nāvēs | imbrem : aquam
 rīma -ae *f* : ōs angustum inter trabēs
 (per rīmās aqua *in* nāvēs penetrat)
 fatiscere = apertum esse, dehiscere
 miscēre = turbāre
 murmur -is *n* : strepitus

ē-missam esse (ē carcere)

hī summō *in* fluctū pendent, hīs unda dehiscēns

terram inter fluctūs aperit, furit aestus harēnis.

Trīs Notus abreptās *in* saxa latentia torquet

(saxa vocant Itali mediis quae *in* fluctibus 'Ārās',

dorsum immāne marī summō), trīs Eurus ab altō 110

in brevia et syrtīs urget – miserābile vīsū! –

inliditque vadīs atque aggere cingit harēnae,

ūnam, quae Lyciōs fidumque vehēbat Orontēn,

ipsiūs ante oculōs ingēns ā vertice pontus

in puppim ferit: excutitur prōnusque magister 115

volvitur *in* caput; ast illam ter fluctus ibidem

torquet agēns circum et rapidus vorat aequore

vertex!

Appārent rārī nantēs *in* gurgite vāstō,

arma virum tabulaeque et Trōia gāza per undās.

Iam validam Īlionei nāvem, iam fortis Achātae, 120

et quā vectus Abās et quā grandaevus Alētēs,

vīcit hiems; laxīs laterum compāgibus omnēs

accipiunt inimicum imbrem rīmisque fatiscunt.

Intereā magnō miscērī murmure pontum

ēmissamque hiemem sēnsit Neptūnus et imīs 125

stagna refūsa vadīs, graviter commōtus; et altō
prōspiciēns summā placidum caput extulit undā.

Disiectam Aenēae tōtō videt aequore classem,
flūctibus oppressōs Trōas caelique ruīnā.

130 Nec latuēre doli frātre m lūnōnis et irae.

Eurum ad sē Zephyrumque vocat, dehīnc tālia
fātur:

“Tantane vōs generis tenuit fidūcia vestrī?

Iam caelum terramque meō sine nūmine, ventī,
miscēre et tantās audētis tollere mōlēs?

135 Quōs ego.....! Sed mōtōs praestat compōnere
flūctūs.

Post mihi nōn simili poenā commissā luētis.

Mātūrāte fugam rēgique haec dīcite vestrō:

‘nōn illi imperium pelagī saevumque tridentem
sed mihi sorte datum!’ Tenet ille immānia saxa,

140 vestrās, Eure, domōs – illā sē iactet in aulā

Aeolus, et clausō ventōrum carcere rēgnet!”

Sic ait, et dictō citius tumida aequora plācat
collēctāsque fugat nūbēs sōlemque reducit.

Cŷmothoē simul et Trītōn adnīxus acūtō

stāgnum -i n : aqua; stāgna ex imīs
vadīs re-fūsa esse | re-fundere
ex altō (marī) prōspiciēns placidum
caput ex summā undā ex-tulit (< ef-
ferre ex-tulisse ē-lātum)

in tōtō aequore
op-primere -pressisse -pressum (< ob
+ premere) = superāre, submergere
Trōas acc pl Gr = Trōēs (= Trōiānōs)
ruīna -ae f < ruere; caeli ruīna : turbō
latēre + acc = ignōrārī ab; nec doli et
irae lūnōnis frātre m latuērunt (frā-
tri ignōtae erant); Neptūnus: frāter
lūnōnis, utrīusque pater Sāturnus
de-hinc = deinde (dehinc, i syllaba)

fidūcia -ae f = animus cōnfidēns
: adeō-ne cōnfiditis generī vestrō?
generis vestrī: ventōrum māter est
Aurōra dea
iamne audētis, ventī (voc), sine meō
nūmine, caelum terramque mis-
cēre et tantās mōlēs tollere?
mōlēs : flūctūs ('aquae montēs')

quōs ego.....! : ego vōs pūniam!
prae-stat = prius oportet, melius est
com-pōnere = sēdāre (↔ turbāre)

post adv = postea
nōn simili poenā : māiore poenā
commissum -i n = maleficium
luere: maleficium luere poenā = prō
maleficiō poenam dare (pūniri)
mātūrāre = properāre; fugam mātū-
rāre = celeriter fugare

pelagus -i n = mare
'nōn illi sed mihi sorte datum
esse imperium pelagī...'
sors sortis f = fātum



in illā aulā (= rēgiā)
sē iactāre = glōriōsē dominārī

in carcere ventōrum clausō

dictō citius = citius quam dictum
est, simul ac dixit
plācāre = sēdāre
fugāre = in fugam dare, fugientem
facere, pellere
Cŷmothoē -ēs f, Nympha maris
Trītōn -ōnis m, deus, Neptūnī filius
ad-nīti -nīxum = omnibus viribus
labōrāre; adnīxus = adnītēns

... *dē acūtō scopulō nāvēs dētrūdunt*
dē-trūdere -sisse -sum = dē-pellere
Neptūnus ipse eās levat tridentī (abl
= tridente)



rotis levibus : currū levi
 per-lābī = percurrere

dēfessus -a -um = fatigātus, fessus
 Aeneadae -um *m pl*, Aenēae socii
 litora quae proxima *sunt*

con-tendere = properāre
 Libya -ae *f* = Africa

sēcessus -ūs *m* : sinus dēsertus/latēns
 (< *sē-cēdere* = ā cēterīs discēdere)
 ob-iectus -ūs *m* < *ob-icere* -iō -iēcisse
 -iectum = contrā pōnere; obiectū
 laterum : obiectis lateribus
 omnis unda ab altō *veniēns* frangitur
 inque sinūs reductōs sēsē scindit
 (: scinditur, rumpitur)
 reductus -a -um = remōtus, recēdēns
 hinc atque hinc : ex utrāque parte
 geminī (: duo) scopuli
 minantur (in caelum) = ēminent

vertex (montis) = culmen

scaena : locus quī spectātur
 coruscus -a -um = tremēns, micāns
 scaena silvīs coruscis dē-super (*im-*
minet) nemus-que ātrum umbrā
 horrentī (: horribilī) imminet
 dē-super *adv* = dē superiōre parte
 nemus -oris *n* = silva, lūcus
 sub fronte ad-versā *erat* antrum ex
 scopulis (*im*)pendentibus (*factum*)
 (aqua) dulcis : sine sale
 (saxum) vīvum : nūdum, pūrum
 sedīle -is *n* = sēdēs; ē vīvō saxō

hīc nōn ūlla vincula
 nāvēs fessās tenent
 uncus -a -um = curvus
 al-ligāre = vincīre
 morsus -ūs *m* < mordēre
 nōn ancora uncō morsū nāvēs alligat
 VII nāvibus ex omni numerō (XX)
 collēctis, Aenēās hūc (: sub hanc
 insulam) sub-it



potīri + *abl*: rē *p*. = rei potēns fieri
 Trōes (-es *nōm pl Gr* = -ēs) in lītus
 ēgressī harēnā optātā potiuntur
 tābēre = débilis esse, cōfici; sale tā-
 bentēs = sale cōfectōs
 artus -ūs *m* = membrum

dētrūdunt nāvīs scopulō; levat ipse tridentī

145

et vāstās aperit syrtīs et temperat aequor

atque rotīs summās levibus perlābitur undās.

.....

Dēfessī Aeneadae, quae proxima lītora cursū

157

contendunt petere, et Libyae vertuntur ad ōrās.

Est in sēcessū longō locus: insula portum

efficit obiectū laterum, quibus omnis ab altō

160

frangitur inque sinūs scindit sēsē unda reductōs.

Hinc atque hinc vāstae rūpēs geminīque minantur

in caelum scopulī, quōrum sub vertice lātē

aequora tūta silent; tum silvīs scaena coruscīs

dēsuper, horrentīque ātrum nemus imminet umbrā; 165

fronte sub adversā scopulis pendentibus antrum,

intus aquae dulcēs vīvōque sedīlia saxō,

Nymphārum domus. Hīc fessās nōn vincula nāvīs

ūlla tenent, uncō nōn alligat ancora morsū.

Hūc septem Aenēās collēctis nāvibus omni

170

ex numerō subit; ac magnō tellūris amōre

ēgressī optātā potiuntur Trōes harēnā

et sale tābentīs artūs in litore pōnunt.

Ac primum silici scintillam excūdit Achātēs
 175 suscēpitque ignem foliīs atque ārida circum
 nūtrimenta dedit rapuitque in fōmite flammam.
 Tum Cererem corruptam undīs Cereāliaque arma
 expediunt fessī rērum, frūgēsque receptās
 et torrēre parant flammīs et frangere saxō.
 180 Aenēās scopulum intereā cōnscendit, et omnem
 prōspectum lātē pelagō petit, Anthea sī quem
 iactātum ventō videat Phrygiāsque birēmīs
 aut Capyn aut celsīs in puppibus arma Caīcī.
 Nāvem in cōnspectū nullam, trīs litore cervōs
 185 prōspicit errantīs; hōs tōta armenta sequuntur
 ā tergō et longum per vallīs pāscitur agmen.
 Constitit hīc arcumque manū celerīsque sagittās
 corripuit, fidus quae tēla gerēbat Achātēs,
 ductōrēsque ipsōs primum capita alta ferentīs
 190 cornibus arboreīs sternit, tum vulgus et omnem
 miscet agēns tēlis nemora inter frondea turbam;
 nec prius absistit quam septem ingentia victor
 corpora fundat humī et numerum cum nāvibus
 aequet.

silex -icis *m* = lapis dūrrissimus
 scintilla -ae *f* = ignis minimus volāns
 ex-cūdere -disse = pulsandō ēmittere
 (silici : ē silice)
 āridus -a -um = siccus; ārida nūtrī-
 menta *igni* circum-dedit
 nūtrimentum -i *n* (< nūtrīre = alere)
 = id quod nūtrit/alit
 fōmes -itis *m* = māteria accendenda
 Cerēs -eris *f* : frūmentum; arma Cere-
 ālia : instrūmenta quibus pānis fit
 cor-rumpere = prāvum facere
 ex-pedire = parātum facere
 fessī rērum : fessī ob rēs adversās
 frūgēs receptās : frūmentum (sēmen)
 ē nāvibus receptum (: servātum)
 (sēmen) frangere : *molere* (IV.517)

silex



prōspectus -ūs *m* < prō-spicere; prō-
 spectum petit = prōspicit; *in* pelagō
 Antheus -i (*acc Gr* -a = -um), Trōiā-
 nus; sī quem Anthea : sī forte A.
 Phrygius -a -um < Phrygia, regiō in
 quā sita est Trōia; Trōiānus
 bi-rēmīs -is *f* = nāvis cui bīnī sunt
 rēmi; birēmīs *acc pl* = -ēs
 Capys -yis (*acc Gr* -yn), Caicus -i
m, Trōiānī, Aenēae sociī
 trīs (trēs) cervōs *in* litore errantēs
 prōspicit

armentum -i *n* = grex

agmen -inis *n* = ōrdō; longum agmen
 (cervōrum) per vallēs pāscitur
 (: herbam carpit)
 cōn-sistere -stitisse

cornua
 cervi



ductor -ōris *m* = quī dūcit, dux; duc-
 tōrēs *gregis*... capita alta ferentēs
 arboreus -a -um = rāmīs ōrnātus (ut
 arbor); *cum* cornibus arboreīs
 vulgus -i *n* (*acc* -us) = populus, mul-
 titūdō hominum/bēstiārum, grex
 tum vulgus et omnem turbam miscet
 tēlis agēns inter nemora frondea
 frondeus -a -um = fronde ōrnātus

ab-sistere -stitisse = dēsistere
 nec absistit prius-quam... fundat...
 aequet (*coni prae*)
 humī fundere = sternere
 cum nāvibus : cum numerō nāvium
 (quae servatae sunt: VII)
 aequare = aequum facere

et *praedam* partitur in omnēs sociōs
(: omnibus sociis)

deinde vīna (quae bonus hērōs Aces-
tēs cadis onerāverat in litore Trīna-
criō dederatque abeuntibus) dīvidit
cadus -ī *m* = magnum vās vīni; ca-
dis onerārat = in cadōs onerāverat
Trīnacrīus -a -um = Siculus
hērōs -ōis *m* = vir ēgregius

sociūs dīvidit et *hīs* dictīs maerentia
pectora mulcet (: cōsōlātur)

ignārus + *gen.* ignārī malōrum
ante *adv* = antea

ō vōs quī graviōra passi estis!

Scyllaeus -a -um < Scylla
rabiēs -ēī *f* = ira saeva et amēns
penitus (: ē spēluncā) sonantēs

accēstis = accessistis | et = etiam
Cyclōpius -a -um < Cyclōps | Cyclō-

expertī estis | re-vocāre = restituere
animus (fortis) ↔ timor

forsan = forsitan, fortasse
nōs iuvābit (= dēlectābit)

discrīmen -inis *n* = pericūlum; dis-
crīmina rērum : cāsūs periculōsōs

tendere = contendere, properāre

nōbīs ostendunt (: prōmittunt)
fās est rēgnum Trōiae re-surgere
re-surgere = iterum surgere, restituī

dūrāre = dūrus esse, patiēns esse
vōs-met = vōs; vōs servāte ad rēs
secundās!

aeger (animō) = dolēns, dēspērāns

altum corde dolōrem : magnum
animi dolorem

ac-cingere = armāre, parāre; praedae
dapibusque = ad praedam dapēsque
dapēs -um *fpl* = bona cēna
tergus -oris *n* = dorsum (carō)
dī-ripere = abripere; diripiunt ā costis
costae -ārum *fpl* = ossa pectoris
pars... aliī... = aliī... aliī...
frustum -ī *n* = carō secta
verū -ūs *n* = hasta ferrea cui figitur
frusta igne coquenda
in litore | aēnum -ī *n* = vās aereum
ministrāre (< minister) = cūrāre

victus -ūs *m* (< vivere) = cibus | virēs
fūsī = strātī : cubantēs

Hinc portum petit et sociōs partitur in omnīs.

Vīna bonus quae dēinde cadis onerārat Acestēs 195

litore Trīnacrīō dederatque abeuntibus hērōs

dīvidit, et dictīs maerentia pectora mulcet:

“Ō socii – neque enim ignārī sumus ante malōrum –

ō passī graviōra, dabit deus hīs quoque finem!

Vōs et Scyllaeam rabiem penitusque sonantis 200

accēstis scopulōs, vōs et Cyclōpia saxa

expertī: revocāte animōs maestumque timōrem

mittite – forsan et haec ōlim meminisse iuvābit!

Per variōs cāsūs, per tot discrīmina rērum

tendimus in Latium, sēdēs ubi fāta quiētās 205

ostendunt; illīc fās rēgna resurgere Trōiae.

Dūrāte, et vōsmet rēbus servāte secundis!”

Tālia vōce refert, cūrisque ingentibus aeger

spem vultū simulat, premit altum corde dolōrem.

Illī sē praedae accingunt dapibusque futūrīs: 210

tergora diripiunt costīs et viscera nūdant,

pars in frusta secant veribusque trementia figunt,

litore aēna locant aliī flammāsque ministrant.

Tum victū revocant virīs, fūsique per herbam

215 implentur veteris Bacchī pinguisque ferīnae.

Postquam exēpta famēs epulis mēnsaeque re-
mōtae,

āmissōs longō sociōs sermōne requirunt,
spemque metumque inter dubiī: seu vīvere crēdant
sive extrēma patī nec iam exaudire vocātōs.

220 Praecipuē pius Aenēās nunc ācris Orontī,
nunc Amycī cāsum gemit et crūdēlia sēcum
fāta Lycī fortemque Gyān fortemque Cloanthum.
..... [v. 223–304: *Colloquium Iovis et Veneris*]

305 At pius Aenēās per noctem plūrima volvēns,
ut primum lūx alma data est, exire locōsque
explōrāre novōs: quās ventō accesserit ōrās,
quī teneant (nam inculta videt)¹ hominēsne feraene,
quaerere cōstituit sociisque exācta referre.

310 Classem in convexō nemorum sub rūpe cavātā
arboribus clausam circum atque horrentibus umbrīs
occultit; ipse ūnō graditur comitātus Achātē
bīna manū lātō crispāns hastīlia ferrō.
Cui māter mediā sēsē tulit obvia silvā

315 virginis ōs habitumque gerēns et virginis arma,

implentur : sē implent (+abl/gen)
Bacchus -ī m (deus vīnī) : vinum
pinguis -e = crassus/turgidus et mol-
lis (pinguis fit quī nimium ēst)
ferīna -ae f = carō ferae (: cervī)
ex-imere -ēmis -ēptum = dēmere,
adimere; exēpta est
mēnsae remōtae sunt : cēna finīta est

longō sermōne : multis verbis
re-quirunt : in memoriā revocant
inter spem metumque dubiī
seu (sive : utrum) eōs vīvere crēdant
sive (: an) eōs extrēma (: mortem)
patī crēdant nec iam exaudire
vocātōs (: sē vocārī)

pius Aenēās nunc cāsum ācris Orontī
(gen Gr = -is), nunc cāsum Amycī
et crūdēle fātum Lycī sēcum gemit
cāsum/fātum gemere : ob cāsum/fā-
tum gemere (sēcum : animō suō)
Amycus, Lycus, Cloanthus, Orontēs
-ī, Gyās -ae m, Trōiānī, sociī Aenēae
fortemque Gyān/Cloanthum gemit :
fāta fortis Gyae/Cloanthī gemit
Gyān acc Gr = -am

volvēns : cōgitāns

ut primum = cum primum
almus -a -um = quī alit, iūcundus
exire locōsque novōs explōrāre
cōstituit

in-cultus -a -um = quī nōn colitur
quī eās teneant (nam loca inculta
esse videt), hominēs-ne ferae-ne
(= an ferae), quaerere cōstituit
ex-igere -ēgis -āctum = quaerendō
cognōscere; exācta : quae cognōvit
convexum -ī n = locus tēctō (rāmō-
rum) curvō opertus
cavātus -a -um = cavus factus

circum adv

occulere -uisse -cultum = occultāre
ūnō Achātē (abl) comitātus graditur
crispāre = movēre, quatere
hastīle -is n = hasta (lātō ferrō mū-
nīta); bīna hastīlia : duo hastīlia
māter Aenēae: Venus dea
in mediā silvā
obvius -a -um = quī obviam it; sēsē
tulit obvia = obviam iit, occurrit
ōs -ōris n : faciēs
habitus -ūs m = fōrma ac vestis

 nōdus -ī m

dē mōre = ut mōs est (*vēnantium*)
 habilis -e = parātus ad ūsum
 sus-pendere -disse -pēnsus = pen-
 dentem facere (*dē umeris*)
 vēnātrix -icis f = fēmina quae vēnātur
 dif-fundere = pandere; ventis comam
 diffundere (: diffundendam) dederat
 nōdō sinūs collēcta fluentēs = quae
 sinūs (: vestēs) fluentēs nōdō col-
 lēgerat (nexerat)
 mōnstrate, sī forte (ali)quam meārum
 sorōrum hīc errantem vidistis

 macula - ae f
 pellis -is f pellis maculōsa

suc-cinctus -a -um = cinctus (indū-
 tus) veste suprā genua, armātus
 maculōsus -a -um < macula
 tegmen -inis n = quod tegit (: pellis)

spūmāre = spūmam facere (ex ōre
 ferae irātae spūma ēmittitur)
 aprī cursum premere : aprum cur-
 rentem persequi
 sic Venus dīxit; et Veneris filius sic
 contrā ōrsus est (= dicere coepit):

nūlla tuārum sorōrum mihi (: ā mē)
 audīta neque vīsa est

memorem : nōminem (quō nōmine
 tē appellem?)

haud tibi est vultus mortālis

(vōx) hominem sonat : ut vōx hū-
 māna sonat
 Phoebī (Apollinis) soror: Diāna, dea
 vēnātrix
 (Nymphārum) sanguis : genus
 sis nōbīs fēlix (= favēns)!
 levāre = levem facere, minuere
 quae-cumque es (sive dea sive homō)

et doceās nōs tandem (: dic! rogō tē!)
 sub quō caelō, in quibus ōris orbis
 (terrārum) iactēmur?

lo|cō-rum-||
 qu'er-rā|mus (item v. 448-449)

ventō et vāstis flūctibus hūc āctī

: ante ārās tuās multae hostiae cadent
 nostrā dextrā (: meā dextrā caesae)

dignārī + abl = dignum esse cēnsēre
 haud equidem mē (virginem Tyriam)
 tālī honōre dignor

namque umerīs dē mōre habilem suspenderat arcum 318

vēnātrix dederatque comam diffundere ventīs,

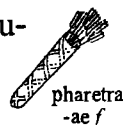
nūda genū nōdōque sinūs collēcta fluentīs. 320

Ac prior “Heus” inquit “iuvenēs! mōnstrate, meārum

vīdistis sī quam hīc errantem forte sorōrum

succinctam pharetrā et macu-

lōsae tegmine lyncis



aut spūmantis aprī cursum clāmōre prementem.”

Sic Venus; et Veneris contrā sic filius ōrsus: 325

“Nūlla tuārum audīta mihī neque vīsa sorōrum,

ō, quam tē memorem, virgō? – namque haud tibi

vultus

mortālis nec vōx hominem sonat – ō, dea certē!

an Phoebī soror? an Nymphārum sanguinis ūna?

Sis fēlix nostrumque levēs, quaecumque, labōrem! 330

et quō sub caelō tandem, quibus orbis in ōris

iactēmur doceās! Ignārī hominumque locōrum-

que errāmus ventō hūc vāstis et flūctibus āctī.

Multa tibi ante ārās nostrā cadet hostia dextrā.”

Tum Venus: “Haud equidem tālī mē dignor honōre: 335

virginibus Tyriīs mōs est gestāre pharetram
 purpureōque altē sūrās vincīre coturnō. –
 Pūnica rēgna vidēs, Tyriōs et Agēnoris urbem,
 sed finēs Libycī, genus intractābile bellō;
 340 imperium Dīdō Tyriā regit urbe profecta,
 germānum fugiēns. Longa est iniūria, longae
 ambāgēs; sed summa sequar fastigia rērum:
 Huic coniūnx Sŷchaeus erat, dītissimus aurī
 Phoenīcum et magnō miserae dilēctus amōre,
 345 cui pater intāctam dederat prīmisque iugārat
 ōminibus. Sed rēgna Tyrī germānus habēbat
 Pygmalīōn, scelere ante aliōs immānior omnīs!
 Quōs inter medius vēnit furor. Ille Sychaeum
 impius ante ārās atque aurī caecus amōre
 350 clam ferrō incautum superat, sēcūrus amōrum
 germānae; factumque diū cēlāvit et aegram
 multa malus simulāns vānā spē lūsit amantem.
 Ipsa sed in somnīs inhumātī vēnit imāgō
 coniugis ōra modīs attollēns pallida mīrīs;
 355 crūdēlīs ārās trāiectaque pectora ferrō
 nūdāvit, caecumque domūs scelus omne retēxit.

phalret-ram  –sūra
 coturnus
 -ī m

purpureus -a -um < purpura
 sūra -ae f = crūris pars posterior
 Pūnicus -a -um < Phoenicē -ēs f
 Tyrī -ōrum m pl, civēs Tyrī
 Agēnor -is m, rēx Tyrī antiquus
 Libycus -a -um < Libya
 sunt finēs Libycī (= terra Libyca)
 genus = gēns (Libyca)
 in-tractābilis -e = ferōx, invictus
 Dīdō -ōnis f; D. imperium regit (: im-
 perat), Tyrīā urbe (: Tyrō) profecta
 germānus -ī m = frāter
 longa est iniūria : longum est nārrāre
 iniūriam (Dīdōnī factam)
 ambāgēs -um f pl = nārrātiō varia
 fastigium -ī n = culmen; summa fas-
 tigia rērum sequar = praecipuās rēs
 nārrābō | Sychaeus -ī m
 dītissimus -a -um = dīvītissimus sup

Phoenicēs -um m pl, incolae Phoenī-
 cēs | di-ligere -lēxisse -lēctum
 miserae (dat) dilēctus = ā miserā d.
 cui pater in-tāctam (: virginem) eam
 dederat prīmisque ōminibus iugā-
 verat | iugāre = coniugīō iungere
 ōmen -inis n = signum quod rem fu-
 tūram prōmittit; 'prīma (: optima)
 ōmina' novīs coniugibus dantur
 rēgna Tyrī : rēgnum Tyrī
 ante aliōs omnēs immānior (: immā-
 nis) = aliīs omnibus immānior
 inter quōs (Sychaeum et Pygmalīo-
 nem)
 furor -ōris m (< furere) = ira furēns,
 insānia
 (animō) caecus : āmēns

in-cautus -a -um ↔ cautus
 ferrō superat : gladiō occidit
 sēcūrus -a -um = sine cūrā; sēcūrus
 amōrum = nōn cūrāns amōrēs
 germāna -ae f = soror

multa simulāns malus amantem ae-
 gram (: dolentem) vānā spē ē-lūsit
 vānus -a -um = vacuus, frūstrā factus
 sed in somnīs vēnit ipsa imāgō con-
 iugis in-humātī | hūmāre = sepelire
 in-hūmātus -a -um = nōn sepultus

ōs pallidum mīrō modō at-tollēns
 at-tollere = tollere
 āram crūdēlem (: cruentam) pectus-
 que ferrō trā-iectum nūdāvit
 (corpus) trā-icere -iō -iēcisse -iectum
 = trānsfigere
 caecus : occultus
 re-tegere = aperīre (↔ cēlāre)

celerāre = properāre | *ex patriā*
suādēre + *inf* = suādēre ut + *coni*
auxilium viae : ad auxilium in itinere
veterēs thēsaurōs *in* tellūre recludit
re-clūdere -sisse -sum = retegere,
patefacere

: conveniunt quī tyrannum crūdēlem
aut ōderant aut ācriter metuēbant

nāvēs quae forte parātae *erant* cor-
ripiunt

dux factī *fuit* fēmina

dē-venīre = venīre, pervenīre
dē-venērunt *in* locōs

Libycī Tyriīs vēdidērunt tantum soli
‘quantum *pelle taurinā circumdare*
possent!’ | taurinus -a -um < taurus
mercārī = emere; solum mercātī *sunt*
Byrsa *Gr* = pellis taurina (dē nōmine
factī *arcem* ‘Byrsam’ *vocāvērunt*)
tergō taurinō : pelle taurinā (Tyrii
pellēm taurinam in longa fila tenu-
issima secuērunt!)
quī tandem *estis*? aut ab quibus ōrīs
vēnistis?

quō-ve | iter tenēre = ire
Venerī tālibus *verbīs* quaerentī ille
(Aenēās) ... *respondit*: “...”
su-spirāre = graviter spirāre ob do-
lōrem
Olympus -ī *m*, mōns Graeciae altis-
simus (sēdēs deōrum); caelum
ab primā origine re-petēns
vacāre = vacuus esse; vacat = tem-
pus vacat | et *si tibi* vacet
annālēs -ium *m pl* = nārratiō rērum
singulīs annis gestārum; -īs : -ēs
antequam finem fēcērō Vesper (stēlla
vesperī) diem compōnet (: finiet)
clausō Olympō : caelō obscurō
si forte per vestrās aurēs iit Trōiae
nōmen = si forte nōmen Trōiae
audīvistis (vōs Tyrii)
: tempestās nōs, Trōiā antiquā per
diversa aequora vectōs, forte suā
ad Libycās ōrās appulit
fors fortis *f* = fortūna, cāsus

Tum celerāre fugam patriāque excēdere suādet,
auxiliumque viae veterēs tellūre recludit
thēsaurōs, ignōtum argentī pondus et aurī.

His commōta fugam Didō sociōsque parābat.

360

Conveniunt quibus aut odium crūdēle tyrannī
aut metus ācer erat; nāvīs quae forte parātae
corripiunt onerantque aurō. Portantur avārī
Pygmalionis opēs pelagō – dux fēmina factī!

Dēvērē locōs ubi nunc ingentia cernēs

365

moenia surgentemque novae Karthāginis arcem,
mercātique solum (factī dē nōmine ‘Byrsam’)
‘taurīnō quantum possent circumdare tergō.’ –
Sed vōs quī tandem? quibus aut vēnistis ab ōrīs?

quōve tenētis iter?” Quaerentī tālibus ille

370

suspīrāns īmōque trahēns ā pectore vōcem:

“Ō dea, sī primā repetēns ab orīgine pergam

et vacet annālīs nostrōrum audīre labōrum,

ante diem clausō compōnet Vesper Olympō.

Nōs Trōiā antiquā – sī vestrās forte per aurīs

375

Trōiae nōmen iit – diversa per aequora vectōs
forte suā Libycīs tempestās appulit ōrīs.

Sum pius Aenēās, raptōs quī ex hoste Penātīs
 classe vehō mēcum, fāmā super aethera nōtus.
 380 Italiam quaerō patriam et genus ab Iove summō.
 Bis dēnīs Phrygium cōnscendī nāvibus aequor,
 mātrem deā mōnstrante viam data fāta secūtus;
 vix septem convulsae undīs Eurōque supersunt.
 Ipse ignōtus, egēns, Libyae dēserta peragrō
 385 Eurōpā atque Asiā pulsus.” Nec plūra querentem
 passa Venus mediō sic interfāta dolōre est:
 “Quisquis es, haud (crēdō) invīsus caelestibus aurās
 vītālīs carpis, Tyriam quī advēneris urbem.

 390 Namque tibi ‘reducēs sociōs classemque relātam’
 nūntiō ‘et in tūtum versīs Aquilōnibus āctam.’

 401 Perge modo, et quā tē dūcit via dīrige gressum!”
 Dixit – et āvertēns roseā cervīce refulsit,
 ambrosiaequē comae dīvinum vertice odōrem
 spīrāvēre; pedēs vestis dēflūxit ad imōs,
 405 et vērā incessū patuit dea! ¹ Ille ubi mātrem
 agnōvit, tālī fugientem est vōce secūtus:

quī Penātēs ex hoste raptōs classe
 mē-cum vehō

aethēr -eris *m*, acc sg *Gr* -era; super
 aethera : in caelo
 It-a-liam | Italiam patriam et genus
 ab Iove summō: Dardanus, Iovis
 filius, auctor gentis Trōiānae, in
 Italiā nātus esse dicitur
 bis dēnīs (: viginti) nāvibus
 aequor cōnscendī : in aequor (mare)
 profectus sum
 data fāta : fātōrum prōmissa

vix super-sunt septem nāvēs
 con-vellere -lisse -vulsum = iactāre
 super-esse = reliquus esse, restāre

loca dēserta | pelrag-rō
 (loca) per-agrāre = (per loca) errāre

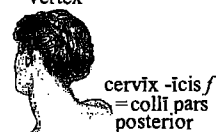
ex Eurōpā atque Asiā pulsus

: Venus, quae eum plūra querī passa
 nōn est, inter medium eius dolōrem
 sic fāta est: “...” | inter-fārī

haud invīsus (: cārus) dīīs caelestibus
 vītālīs -e < vīta; aurās vītālēs car-
 pere = animam dūcere, vivere
 Tyriam quī advēneris (*coni perf*)
 urbem = cum advēneris (quoniam
 advēnistī) ad urbem Tyriam

re-dux -ucis *adi* = quī reductus est,
 reversus; ‘sociōs reducēs esse...’

vertex
 in tūtum
 locum



gressus -ūs *m* (< gradī) = gradūs
 dī-rigere -rēxisse -rēctum = regere;
 gressum dīrigere = rēctā viā gradī
 ita dixit – et sē āvertēns
 roseus -a -um < rosa
 re-fulgēre -sisse = fulgēre, splendēre
 ambrosius -a -um = dīvinus
 vertex -icis *m* = pars summa capitis;
 ā vertice
 vestis ad imōs pedēs dē-flūxit
 dē-fluere -flūxisse = deorsum fluere

incessus -ūs *m* = modus incēdendī
 patuit : apparuit (vērā deam sē
 ostendit)

agnōscere = cognōscere (quid sit)
 fugientem tālī vōce secūtus est: “...”

nātum (= filium) *tuum* | totiēns = -iēs
tū quoque : sicut lūnō (Trōiānis ini-
mica)
lūdere + *acc* = ēlūdere, dēridere
dextram dextrae (*dat*) iungere

nōn datur : nōn licet

tālibus *verbis* incūsāt (= accūsāt)
gressum tendere = gradi, contendere
Venus *eōs* gradientēs obscurō āere
(: nūbe, nebulā) saepsit
saepire -psisse -ptum = cingere
amictus -ūs *m* = pallium, tegmen
dea multō (: magnō) amictū nebulae
eōs circum-fūdīt

nē quis *eōs* cernere neu (= nē-ve)
contingere posset
: nē-ve quis *iis* moram mōliri (: fa-
cere) posset aut causās veniendī
poscere (: quaerere cūr vēnissent)

Paphus -ī *f*, urbs Cypri Veneri sacra
sublimis -e = altē volāns
sublī-mi-s albit
ubi templum illī *est*
Sabaeus -a -um < Saba -ae *f*, civitās
Arabiae (unde venit tūs)
tūs tūris *n* : ē tūre incēnsō venit dulcis
fūmus | calēre = calidus esse, ārdere
recēns -entis *adi* = novus, integer
hālāre = odōrem ēmittere
serta -ae *f* = flōrum catēna

viam corripere = celeriter ire
sēmita -ae *f* = parva via angusta

plūrimus -a -um = māximus

(arcēs) ad-versās : adversus *eōs* sitās
aspectāre = aspicere, spectāre
dēsūper = dē locō superiōre

mōlem : ampla aedificia
māgālia -ium *n pl* = casae

strātum -ī *n* < sternere; strāta viā-
rum = viae strātae (lapidibus)

in-stāre = studiōsē labōrāre, adniti
ārdēs = accēnsus, ācerrimus
pars... pars = alii ... alii; pars dūcit...
mōlītur... subvolvīt..., pars optat...
conclūdīt (*inf prō ind*)
(arcem) mōliri = extruere
sub-volvere = sūrsūm volvere
tēctō : ad domum (aedificandam)
con-clūdere = cingere (claudendō)
sulcus -ī *m* = līnea in solō arāta (fīnis
aedificiī statuītur circum arandō)

“Quid nātum totiēns – crūdēlis tū quoque! – falsis

lūdis imāginibus? Cūr dextrae iungere dextram

nōn datur ac vērās audire et reddere vōcēs?”

Tālibus incūsāt, gressumque ad moenia tendit. 410

At Venus obscurō gradientis āere saepsit

et multō nebulae circum dea fūdīt amictū,

cernere nē quis *eōs* neu quis contingere posset

mōlirīve moram aut veniendī poscere causās.

Ipsa Paphum sublīmis abīt sēdēsque revīsīt 415

laeta suās, ubi templum illī centumque Sabaeō

tūre calent ārae sertisque recentibus hālant.



Corripuēre viam intereā, quā sēmita mōnstrat,

iamque ascendēbant collem, quī plūrimus urbī

imminet, adversāsque aspectant dēsūper arcēs. 420

Mirātur mōlem Aenēās, māgālia quondam,

mīrātur portās strepitumque et strāta viārum.

Instant ārdentēs Tyrii: pars dūcere mūrōs

mōlirīque arcem et manibus subvolvere saxa,

pars optāre locum tēctō et conclūdere sulcō. 425

.....

427 Hīc portūs aliī effodiunt, hīc alta theātrī
fundāmenta locant aliī, immānisque columnās
rūpibus excīdunt, scaenīs decora alta futūrīs.

.....

437 “Ō fortūnātī, quōrum iam moenia surgunt!”

Aenēas ait, et fastīgia suspicit urbis.

Infert sē saeptus nebulā – mirābile dictū! –

440 per mediōs, miscetque virīs neque cernitur ūllī.

Lūcus in urbe fuit mediā, laetissimus umbrā,

quō primum iactātī undīs et turbine Poenī

effōdēre locō signum, quod rēgia Iūnō

mōnstrārat: caput ācris equī; ‘sīc’ nam ‘fore bellō

445 ēgregiam et facilem victū per saecula gentem.’

Hīc templum Iūnōnī ingēns Sīdōnia Dīdō

condēbat, dōnīs opulentum et nūmine dīvae,

aerea cui gradibus surgēbant līmina nexae-

que aere trabēs, foribus cardō strīdēbat aēnīs.

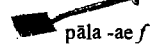
450 Hōc primum in lūcō nova rēs oblāta timōrem

lēniit, hīc primum Aenēas spērāre salūtem

ausus et afflictīs melius cōnfīdere rēbus.

Namque sub ingentī lūstrat dum singula templō

ef-fodere -iō < ex + *fodere*
fodere -iō fōdisse fossum = terram
vertere *pāla*



immānēsque columnās ē rūpibus ex-
cidunt
ex-cidere -disse -sum < ex + caedere
decus -oris *n* = ōnāmentum

fastīgium -ī *n* = tēctum, culmen,
turris

sē in-ferre = intrāre, incēdere
dictū *sup II*

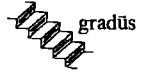
per mediōs *hominēs*, miscetque sē
virīs neque cernitur ūllī (= ab ūllō)

laetus = quī dēlectat, grātus

Poenī -ōrum *m pl* = Phoenicēs
quō locō Poenī – iactātī undīs et tur-
bine – primum effōdērunt caput
ācris equī, signum *imperīi futūrī*,
quod rēgia Iūnō mōnstrāverat
(: docuerat)

nam ‘sīc (: equitātū) gentem (Poenō-
rum) fore bellō ēgregiam et facilem
victū per saecula’ *dixerat Iūnō*
facilis victū = vitā facilis, fortunātus

Sīdōnius -a -um < Sīdōn -ōnis *f*,
urbs Phoenicēs



opulentus -a -um (< opēs) = dives
dīva -ae *f* = dea; nūmine dīvae : deā
praesente
cui aerea līmina gradibus surgēbant
: in quō aereum līmen super gradūs
positum erat | nex-ae-||qu’ae-re
trabēs aere nexae (?) *erant*
aēneus/aēnus -a -um = aereus; in
foribus aēnīs

nova (: mīra) rēs eī ob-lāta (: quae
eī sē obtulit, quae eī appāruit)

lēnīre = temperāre, levāre; -iit = -īvit

ausus *est*
af-fligere -xisse -ctum = frangere
(animum), dēspērāntem facere;
afflictus = dēspērātus
dum singula (opera) lūstrat
lūstrāre = percurrere oculis, inspīcere

dum intrā sē (: animō suō) mirātur
quae fortūna sit urbi artificumque
manūs operumque labōrem
artifex -icis *m* = vir qui artem scit
manūs : manuum opus

(ex) ordine = alteram post alteram...
pugnās *pictās* < *pingere* pinxisse pic-
tum = imāginem facere colōribus

vulgāre = vulgō nōtum facere
Atrīdēs -ae *m*, filius Atrēi; *pl* Mene-
lāus et Agamemnōn, ducēs Graecō-
rum (pater: Atreus -i *m*) | *At-ri*dās
ambō -ae -ō = duo (simul), uterque;
dat m -ōbus: Achillēs Menelāo et
Agamemnoni inimicus (saevus)
erat | quī locus...?

Achātē voc *Gr*

nōn plēna est nostrī labōris?

ēn = ecce
sua praemia laudī : digna praemia
factis laudandis

lacrimae rērum : dolor ob malās rēs
mentem mortālia tangunt : mortālīa
(hūmāna) fāta mentem afficiunt
solve...! : tolle...!
haec fāma

pictūra -ae *f* = imāgō picta
inānis -e = vacuus (: sine vitā)

ūmectāre = ūmidum facere
largō flūmine : multis lacrimis
imāginēs vidēbat... (v. 466–493)
utī = ut, quōmodo (+ *coni*)
circum Pergama
Pergama -ōrum *n pl*, arx Trōiae
hāc parte : hīc | iuventūs : iuvenēs

Phrygēs -um *m pl* : Trōiānī; (ut) hāc
fugerent Phryges (nōm *pl Gr* = -ēs)
in-stāre = premere, impetum facere
cristātus -a -um = galeā cristatā
armātus

Rhēsus -i *m*, rēx Thrāciae
prō-dere -didisse -ditum = hostī trā-
dere; prōdita primō somnō: Diomē-
dēs Rhēsū in tentōriō dormientem
occidit et equōs abduxit, nam prae-
dictum erat "Trōiam invictam fore
si equī Rhēsī pābulum Trōiae edīs-
sent et aquam Xanthī bibissent"
vāstāre = vāstum/dēsertum facere

rēginam opperiēns, dum quae fortūna sit urbi

artificumque manūs intrā sē operumque labōrem 455

mirātur, videt Īliacās ex ordine pugnās

bellaque iam fāmā tōtum vulgāta per orbem,

Atrīdās Priamumque et saevum ambōbus Achillem.

Cōnstitit et lacrimāns "Quis iam locus" inquit,

"Achātē,

quae regiō in terrīs nostrī nōn plēna labōris? 460

Ēn Priamus! Sunt hīc etiam sua praemia laudī,

sunt lacrimae rērum, et mentem mortālia tangunt.

Solve metūs! Feret haec aliquam tibi fāma salū-

tem."

Sic ait atque animum pictūrā pāscit inānī

multa gemēns, largōque ūmectat flūmine vultum. 465

Namque vidēbat utī bellantēs Pergama circum

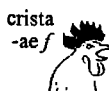
hāc fugerent Grāiī, premeret Trōiāna iuventūs,

hāc Phryges, instāret currū cristātus Achillēs.

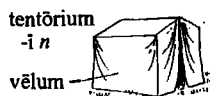
Nec procul hinc Rhēsī niveīs tentōria vēlīs

agnōscit lacrimāns, primō quae prōdita somnō 470

Tydidēs multā vāstābat caede cruentus



galea
cristata



tentorium
-i *n*

vēlum

ārdentisque āvertit equōs in castra priusquam
pābula gustāssent Trōiae Xanthumque bibissent.

Parte aliā fugiēns āmissīs Trōilus armīs,

475 infēlix puer atque impār congressus Achillī,
fertur equīs currūque haeret resupīnus inānī,
lōra tenēns tamen; huic cervīxque comaeque tra-
huntur

per terram, et versā pulvis 'īnscrībitor hastā.

Intereā ad templum nōn aquae Palladis ībant

480 crīnibus Īliadēs passīs peplumque ferēbant
suppliciter, trīstēs et tūnsae pectora palmīs;
dīva solō fixōs oculōs āversa tenēbat.

Ter circum Īliacōs raptāverat Hectora mūrōs
exanimumque aurō corpus vēndēbat Achillēs:

485 tum vērō ingentem gemitum dat pectore ab īmō,
ut spolia, ut currūs, utque ipsum corpus amīcī
tendentemque manūs Priamum cōspexit inermīs.

Sē quoque prīncipibus permixtum agnōvit Achīvīs,
Ēōasque aciēs et nigrī Memnonis arma.

490 Dūcit Amāzonidum lūnātīs agmina peltīs

Penthesilēa furēns mediīsque in milibus ārdet,

Xanthus -i m (= Scamander -dri m),
fluvius apud Trōiam
ā-vertit : ab-dūxit

gustāssent = gustāvissent
Xanthum : aquam Xanthī

in aliā parte
Trōilus -i m, Priamī filius minimus,
ab Achille occisus

con-gredi -gressum (+ dat) = con-
venire ad pugnam (cum)
fertur : trahitur
in currū inānī haeret (: fixus tenētur)
(re-)supīnus -a -um = in tergō iacēns
(↔ prōnus)



lōra -ōrum n pl

pulvis -eris m = terra sicca mollis;
pulvis versā hastā īnscrībitor : in
pulvere hasta versa lineam dūcit
aequus -a -um = iustus, favēns; nōn
aequa = infēnsa, inimīca (Trōiānīs)
ad templum... Palladis ībant Īliadēs
Īlias -adis f = fēmina Trōiāna
peplus -i m, vestis pretiōsa quae diē
fēstō Minervae trāditor | peplum
tundere tutudisse tūsum = pulsāre;
tūnsae pectora = pectora tundentēs

dīva āversa oculōs in solō fixōs
tenēbat

Hectora acc Gr = Hectorem
raptāre = raptum trahere
Achillēs Hectorem ter circum mūrōs
Īliacōs raptāverat exanimumque
corpus aurō vēndēbat Priamō
ex-anīmus -a -um = mortuus (sine
animā)
gemitum dat Aenēās

spolia -ōrum n pl = arma hostis victi
praeda bellō capta | currūs : currum
amīcī : Hectoris

Priamum manūs inermēs tendentem
per-miscere + dat: prīncipibus per-
mixtum : inter prīncipēs pugnantem
Achīvī -ōrum m pl = Graeci
Ēōus -a -um (< Ēōs f = Aurōra) : ex
oriente | nig-rī (spondēus)
Memnōn -onis m, rēx Aethiopiae
Amāzon(id)ēs -um f pl = militēs fē-
minae; Penthesilēa dūcit Amāzoni-
dum agmina lūnātīs peltīs armāta
pelta -ae f = clipeus | lūnātus -a -um
= cui est fōrma lūnae dimidia
Penthesilēa -ae f, rēgina Amāzonum
ārdet : ārdenter pugnat

sub-nectere + *dat* = nectere/ligāre sub
ex-serere -uisse -sertum : nūdāre
mammas -ae *f* = pectus mulieris
bellātrix (-icis *f* = fēmina bellāns) ex-
sertae mammae subnectēns aureum
cingulum (-ī *n*: quō corpus cingitur)
con-currere (+ *dat*) = congregari
Dardanius -a -um = Trōiānus; < Dar-
danus -ī *m*, rēx Phrygiae antiquus
ob-tūtus -ūs *m* < ob-tuērī = intuērī; in
ūnō obtūtū dē-fixus (= fixus) haeret

 Amāzōn
-onis *f*
mamma—
cingulum—
stīpāre = circumdare
(cūstōdībūs)
quālis ... tālis (v.503)

Eurōtās -ae *m*, flūmen ad Spartam
iugum -ī *n* = summus mōns longus
Cynthus -ī *m*, mōns Dēli insulae
chorus -ī *m* = cantantium caterva;
chorōs exercēre : chorōs dūcere
glomerāre = contrahere, colligere;
pass convenire | pharēt-ram
Orēas -adis *f*, Nympha montium;
nōm pl Gr Orēades = -ēs
super-ēminēre = ēminēre super

Lātōna -ae *f*, dea, māter Diānae
per-temptāre = valdē afficere
gaudium pertemptat pectus tacitum
Lātōnae (: Lātōna tacita gaudet)
sē ferre = ire, prōcēdere; tālem sē
ferēbat = tālis prōcēdebat

in-stāre + *dat* = diligenter cūrāre
rēgnōque futūrō
foribus : intrā forēs (templi lūnōnis)
testūdō -inis *f* = cella cuius tēctum
curvum est; in mediā testūdine
sub-nixus -a -um = qui sustinētur
re-sidere -sēdisse = cōsistere

 nōmen sorte
trahitur
sors
sortis *f*

aequābat = aequē dīvidēbat
sorte nōmina trahēbat

concursum -ūs *m* < con-currere; con-
cursū magnō = multis concurrenti-
bus

Anthea *acc Gr* = -um
Antheus, Sergestus, Cloanthus -ī *m*,
Trōiānī, socii Aenēae

quōs āter turbō (: tempestās turbida)
in aequore dispulerat (< dis-pellere)

penitus *adv* = procul
ad aliās ōrās

aurea subnectēns exsertae cingula mammae

bellātrix, audetque virīs concurrere virgō!

Haec dum Dardaniō Aenēae mīranda videntur,

dum stupet obtūtūque haeret dēfixus in ūnō,

495

rēgīna ad templum fōrmā pulcherrima Dīdō

incessit magnā iuvenum stīpante catervā.

Quālis in Eurōtae rīpīs aut per iuga Cynthī

exercet Dīāna chorōs, quam mīlle secūtae

hinc atque hinc glomerantur Orēades; illa pharetram 500

fert umerō gradiēnsque deās superēminet omnīs

(Lātōnae tacitum pertemptant gaudia pectus!):

tālis erat Dīdō, tālem sē laeta ferēbat

per mediōs, instāns operī rēgnisque futūrīs.

Tum foribus dīvae, mediā testūdine templī,

505

saepta armīs soliōque altē subnīxa resēdit.

Iūra dabat lēgēsque virīs, operumque labōrem

partibus aequābat iūstīs aut sorte trahēbat

— cum subitō Aenēās concursū accēdere magnō

Anthea Sergestumque videt fortemque Cloanthum 510

Teucrōrumque aliōs, āter quōs aequore turbō

dispulerat penitusque aliās āvēxerat ōrās.

Obstipuit simul ipse, simul percussus Achātēs

laetitiāque metūque; avidī coniungere dextrās

515 ārdēbant, sed rēs animōs incognita turbat.

Dissimulant et nūbe cavā speculantur amictī:

quae fortūna virīs? classem quō litore linquant?

quid veniant? cūctīs nam lēctī nāvibus ibant

ōrantēs veniam et templum clāmōre petēbant.

520 Postquam intrōgressī et cōram data cōpia fandī,

māximus Īlionēus placidō sīc pectore coepit:

“Ō rēgīna, novam cui condere Iuppiter urbem

iūstitiāque dedit gentīs frēnāre superbās,

Trōēs tē miserī, ventīs maria omnia vectī,

525 ōrāmus: prohibē infandōs ā nāvibus ignīs!

Parce piō generī et propius rēs aspice nostrās!

Nōn nōs aut ferrō Libycōs populāre Penātīs

vēnimus, aut raptās ad litora vertere praedās

– nōn ea vīs animō nec tanta superbia victīs!

530 Est locus, ‘Hesperiam’ Grāiī cognōmine dīcunt,

terra antīqua, potēns armīs atque ūbere glaebae;

Oenōtrī coluēre virī; nunc fāma: ‘minōrēs

‘Italiam’ dixisse ducis dē nōmine gentem’.

ob-stipēscere -puisse = obstupēscere
(animō) percussus : perturbātus

avidus -a -um = valdē cupidus

ārdere + *inf* = ārdenter cupere
in-cognitus -a -um = ignōtus, mīrus
dis-simulāre = simulāre sē abesse
speculārī = explōrāre, quaerere
amicīre -xisse -ctum = vestīre, ope-
rīre; nūbe cavā amictī (: cīnctī)
quae fortūna *sit* virīs? *in* quō litore
classem linquant (: liquerint)?

legere lēgisse lēctum = ēligere
nam ē cūctīs nāvibus lēctī (ēlēctī,
lēgātī) ibant

venia : grātia (↔ poena)

cum clāmōre

intrō-gredi -gressum = intrāre; post-
quam intrōgressī *sunt* | cōram *adv*
cōpia -ae *f* + *ger* = tempus ac potestās
(rei agendae); data *est* cōpia fandī
= iis fārī permissum est/licuit
placidō pectore (: animō) sīc *loquī*
coepit: “...”

cui Iuppiter novam urbem condere
dedit (: permisit)

(gentēs) frēnāre = regere, subicere

maria omnia *acc* = *per* omnia maria

prohibē ignēs ā nāvibus! = prohibē
nē nāvēs incendantur!

piō generī *nostrō* (: Trōiānō)
propius : benignius

populārī/populāre = vāstāre; popu-
lāre vēnimus = populātum vēnimus
Libycōs Penātēs : domōs Libycās

vertere : āvertere, auferre

nōn ea vīs animō *nostrō* nec tanta
superbia *nōbīs* victīs *est*!

Hesperia -ae *f*, ‘terra occidentis’
dīcunt : appellat

ūber -eris *n* = cōpia frūgum
glaeba -ae *f* = solum, ager

Oenōtrī -ōrum *m pl*, incolae Italiae
antīquī; O. *eam* terram coluērunt
fāma *est* ‘minōrēs (: posterōs eōrum)
gentem (: terram) ‘Italiam’ dixisse
dē nōmine ducis’ (cui nōmen ‘Ita-
lus’ fuisse dīcitur) | It-a-li-am

versus nōn integer (item v.560,636)
 Ōriōn -onis m, sidus; cum nimbō et
 tempestāte (flūctū) orīrī solet
 ad-surgere = surgere, orīrī
 nimbōsus -a -um < nimbus

in vada caeca (: occulta) nāvēs tulit
 penitus(: lātē)que... dispulit (v.538)
 procāx -ācis adi = audāx, ferōx
 salum -ī n = mare turbidum, flūctūs
 invius -a -um = sine viā, difficilis
 aditū

ad-nāre + dat = nāre/natāre ad; ad
 vestrās ōrās adnāvimus

: quae-ve patria tam barbara est ut
 hunc mōrem permittat? ...
 hunc mōrem : advenās ā lītore pro-
 hibere

hospitium -ī n = iūs hospitum (bene
 recipiendōrum); ab hospitio harē-
 nae (: litoris) prohibēmur!
 ciēre cīvissē citum = excitāre
 in primā terrā (: in ōrā maritimā) nōs
 vetant cōsistere

mortālia : mortālium (hominum)
 temnere = contemnere

spērāte deōs : respicite deōs
 fandum/ne-fandum -ī n : fās/nefās,
 iūs/iniūria

quō nec pietāte iūstior fuit alter quis-
 quā nec bellō et armīs māior = quī
 et pietāte fuit omnium iūstissimus
 et bellō et armīs māximus

aurā aetheriā vesci = animam dū-
 cere, vivere

aetherius -a -um < aethēr
 oc-cubāre = cubāre mortuus
 in crūdēlibus umbrīs (: tenebrīs)
 : apud Inferōs

nōn metus nōbīs est
 nec tē paeniteat (: paenitēbit) nōbīs-
 cum officiō certāvisse priōrem
 sunt nōbīs et in Siculis regiōnibus
 urbēs armaque...

Trōiānō ā sanguine: Acestēs, rēx Sici-
 liae, filius viri Trōiānī erat
 quassāre = quatiendō frangere
 ōrō ut liceat classem ventis quassā-
 tam subducere
 ex silvīs (: arboribus)
 aptāre = parāre, expedire
 stringere = efficere (ē rāmīs, foliis
 dēmpsis)
 sī nōbīs datur (permittitur, licet) in
 Italiā ... tendere | It-a-liā

Hic cursus fuit,

Ōriōn

cum subitō adsurgēns flūctū nimbōsus Ōriōn

535

in vada caeca tulit penitusque procācibus Austrīs

perque undās superante salō perque invia saxa

dispulit; hūc paucī vestrīs adnāvimus ōrīs.

Quod genus hoc ¹ hominum? quaeve hunc tam

barbara mōrem

permittit patria? Hospitiō prohibēmur harēnae!

540

Bella cient primāque vetant cōsistere terrā!

Sī genus hūmānum et mortālia temnitis arma,

at spērāte deōs memorēs fandī atque nefandī!

Rēx erat Aenēās nōbīs, quō iūstior alter

nec pietāte fuit, nec bellō māior et armīs.

545

Quem sī fāta virum servant, sī vescitur aurā

aetheriā neque adhūc crūdēlibus occubat umbrīs,

nōn metus, officiō nec tē certāsse priōrem

paeniteat: sunt et Siculis regiōnibus urbēs

armaque, Trōiānōque ā sanguine clārus Acestēs.

550

Quassātam ventis liceat subducere classem

et silvīs aptāre trabēs et stringere rēmōs,

sī datur Italiā, sociis et rēge receptō,

tendere, ut Italiam laetī Latiumque petāmus.

It-a-li-am

555 Sīn absūmpta salūs, et tē, pater optime Teucrum,

sīn absūmpta est salūs | Teucrōrum

pontus habet Libyae nec spēs iam restat Iūli,

spēs salūtis Iūli restat (reliqua est)
Iūlus -i m = Ascanius, filius Aenēae
Iū-li

at freta Sīcaniae saltem sēdēsque parātās,

freta -ōrum n pl = mare
Sīcania -ae f = Sicilia

unde hūc advectī, rēgemque petāmus Acestēn.”

advectī sumus
Acestēs, acc Gr -ēn

Tālibus Ilioneūs; cūnctī simul ōre fremēbant

tālibus verbīs locūtus est Ilioneus
ōre fremēbant = vōce murmur (fa-
vēns) ēdēbant
Dardanidae -ārum m pl (<Dardanus)
= Trōiānī | versus nōn integer

560 Dardanidae.

vultum dēmissa : quae vultum dē-
misit | pro-fārī = clārē loqui

Tum breviter Dīdō vultum dēmissa profātur:

“Solvite corde metum, Teucrī, sēclūdite cūrās!

solvite ē corde metum! : nōlite
metuere!
sē-clūdere -sisse -sum ↔ admittere

Rēs dūra et rēgnī novitās mē tālia cōgunt

rēs dūra : rēs adversa/periculōsa
novitās -ātis f < novus

mōliri et lātē finis cūstōde tuērī. —

cūstōde : cūstōdibus; cūstōde tuērī
= cūstōdire

565 Quis genus Aeneadam, quis Trōiae nesciat urbem,

Aeneadam gen pl < Aeneadae
urbs Trōiae (gen) = urbs Trōia
nesciat : nescire potest

virtūtēsque virōsque aut tantī incendia bellī?

ob-tūnsus -a -um ↔ acūtus; (pectus)
obtūsum = quod nihil sentit; nōn
obtūnsa ad-eō = nōn tam obtūnsa
nec tam ā-versus (: procul) ab urbe
Tyriā Sōl equōs iungit (: sōl oritur)
: nec tam barbarī sumus!

Nōn obtūnsa adeō gestāmus pectora Poenī,

nec tam āversus equōs Tyriā Sōl iungit ab urbe!

Seu vōs Hesperiam magnam Sāturniaque arva

Sāturnius -a -um < Sātumus; arva
Sātumia: Latium, ubi Sātumus
rēgnāvisse dicitur
Eryx -ycis m, mōns Siciliae; Erycis
finēs, terra ad Erycem sita,
rēgnū Acestae
tūtōs vōs dīmittam

570 sive Erycis finis rēgemque optātis Acestēn,

auxiliō tūtōs dīmittam opibusque iuvābō.

et vultis in hōc rēgnō pariter (: ūnā)
mēcum cōnsidere (sēdem capere)?

Vultis et hīs mēcum pariter cōnsidere rēgnīs?

urbem quam statuō vestra est — subdūcite nāvīs!

urbs quam statuō (: condō) vestra est

Trōs Tyriusque mihī nullō discrīmine agētur.

discrīmen < dis-cernere
mihī (: ā mē) nullō discrīmine (: ae-
quē, pariter) agētur (: habēbitur)

esse: *coni imperf* foret = esset,
forent = essent
ad-foret (*af-foret*) = ad-esset
certōs : fidōs

lūstrāre (= percurrere) extrēma loca

ē-iectus : ē marī in lītus ēiectus
sī in (*ali*) quibus silvīs aut urbibus
ille ēiectus errat
ar-rigere -rēxisse -rēctum = incitāre;
animum arrēctī = cum animum ar-
rēxissent, animō arrēctī
iam-dūdum = iam dūdum, iam diū
nūbem ē-rumpere = ē nūbe ērum-
pere (repente excēdere)
ārdere + *inf* = valdē cupere
Aenēās, *acc Gr* -ān = -am
com-pellāre = appellāre, alloquī
nātus deā = filius deae
quae sententia nunc surgit (: oritur)
in animō tuō?

ūnus abest : Orontēs (v. 113)

dictīs mātīs (Veneris): v. 390-391
respondere + *dat* = convenire ad

circum-fundere -fūdisse -fūsum
nūbēs circumfūsa repente sē scindit
et sē pūrgat in aethera apertum
pūrgāre = pūrum facere; (nūbēs) sē
pūrgat : solvitur, effunditur

re-stitit (*perf* < re-stāre) = reliquus
stetit
(deō similis) ōs umerōsque (*acc*)
= ōre umerisque (*abl*)
decōrus -a -um (< decor) = fōrmōsus
caesariēs -ēi *f* = crinēs longī
ipsa genetrīx (Venus) nātō suō cae-
sariem decōram (*dederat*)
iuventa -ae *f* = iuventūs
ad-flāre = flandō addere; adflāverat
honōrēs : dignam pulchritūdinem
ebur -oris *n*, mātēria candida preti-
ōsa: dēns *elephantī*
tālē decus quāle manūs eborī addunt
: sicut manūs eborī decus addunt
decus -oris *n* = fōrma decēns
flāvus -a -um: flāvus est color auri
ubi (: cum) argentum Pariusve lapis
(: marmor) flāvō aurō circumdatur
Pariūs -a -um < Paros -i *f*, insula
unde venit marmor (Pariūs lapis)
ad-loquī = al-loquī

Atque utinam rēx ipse Notō compulsus eōdem

575

adforet Aenēās! Equidem per lītora certōs

dīmittam et Libyae lūstrāre extrēma iubēbō,

sī quibus ēiectus silvīs aut urbibus errat.”

Hīs animum arrēctī dictīs et fortis Achātēs

et pater Aenēās iamdūdum ērumpere nūbem

580

ārdēbant. Prior Aenēān compellat Achātēs:

“Nāte deā, quae nunc animō sententia surgit?

Omnia tūta vidēs, classem sociōsque receptōs.

Ūnus abest, mediō in flūctū quem vīdimus ipsī

submersum – dictīs respondent cētera mātīs.”

585

Vix ea fātus erat, cum circumfūsa repente

scindit sē nūbēs et in aethera pūrgat apertum.

Restitit Aenēās clārāque in lūce refulsit

ōs umerōsque deō similis, namque ipsa decōram

caesariem nātō genetrīx lūmenque iuventae

590

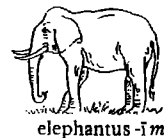
purpureum et laetōs oculis adflārat honōrēs

– quāle manūs addunt eborī decus,

aut ubi flāvō

argentum Pariusve lapis circumdatur aurō.

Tum sīc rēgīnam adloquitur cūctīsque repente



595 imprōvīsus ait: “Cōram, quem quaeritis, adsum,
 Trōius Aenēās, Libycīs ēreptus ab undīs.
 Ō sōla infandōs Trōiae miserāta labōrēs,
 quae nōs, reliquiās Danaum, terraeque marisque
 omnibus exhaustīs iam cāsibus, omnium egēnōs,
 600 urbe, domō sociās – grātēs persolvere dignās
 nōn opis est nostrae, Didō, nec quidquid ubīque est
 gentis Dardaniae, magnum quae sparsa per orbem.
 Dī tibi, sī qua piōs respectant nūmina, sī quid
 usquam iūstitiae est et mēns sibi cōnschia rēctī,
 605 praemia digna ferant! Quae tē tam laeta tulērunt
 saecula? Quī tantī tālem genuēre parentēs?
 In freta dum fluvīi current, dum montibus umbrae
 lūstrābunt convexa, polus dum sīdera pāscet,
 semper honōs nōmenque tuum laudēsque manēbunt,
 610 quae mē cumque vocant terrae.” Sīc fātus amīcum
 Ilionēa petit dextrā laevāque Serestum,
 post aliōs, fortemque Gyān fortemque Cloanthum.
 Obstipuit prīmō aspectū Sīdōnia Didō,
 cāsū dēinde virī tantō, et sīc ōre locūta est:
 615 “Quis tē, nāte deā, per tanta pericula cāsus

im-prōvīsus -a -um = inexpectātus;
 cūctīs (*dat*) imprōvīsus
 cōram *adv* : praesēns (cōram vōbis)

Trōius -a -um = Trōiānus
 Trō-i-uj-sAe-nē-lās

ō *rēgīna*, quae sōla infandōs Trōiae
 labōrēs miserāta *es*

rel-i-qui-lās | Danaōrum
 omnibus cāsibus terrae marisque
 iam exhaustīs
 (labōrēs/cāsūs) ex-haurire : perferre
 egēnus -a -um + *gen* = egēns
 sociāre (+ *abl*) = socium recipere (in)
 grātēs per-solvere = grātīs agere
 (ops) *gen* opis *f* = potestās; nōn est
 opis nostrae = nōn possumus
 nec grātēs dignās persolvere potest
 quidquid ubique est gentis Darda-
 niae, quae sparsa est per magnum
 orbem terrārum

dī tibi praemia digna ferant!
 sī (*ali*)qua nūmina piōs respectant
 re-spectāre = respicere, cūrāre
 usquam = ullō locō
 cōnscius -a -um (+ *gen*) = sciēns;
 sibi cōnschia rēctī : quae scit sē
 rēctē ēgisse
 quae saecula (: tempora) tam laeta
 tē tulērunt?

quī tantī (: tam nōbilēs) parentēs tā-
 lem *filiam* genuērunt?

freta : maria | dum : tam diū quam
 in montibus
 lūstrābunt convexa : percurrent val-
 lēs curvās
 sicut *campus pecora* pāscit, ita
polus (: caelum) *sīdera* pāscit!

quae-cumque terrae mē vocant

Ilionēa *acc Gr* = Ilioneum
 eum dextrā petit = ei dextram dat

post *adv* = postea, deinde

aspectus -ūs *m* < aspicere
 Sīdōnia Didō obstipuit prīmō aspec-
 tū (: ubi prīmum eum aspexit), de-
 inde tantō cāsū virī (: quia tantae
 rēs virō acciderant)

quis cāsus (: quī cāsus, quae fortūna)
 tē ... insequitur ?

quae vīs tē immānibus ōrīs (: ad im-
mānēs ōrās) applicat?
ap-plicāre + dat = agere, appellere ad

tū-ne es ille Aenēās quem alma Ve-
nus Dardaniō Anchīsae (dat) genuit
(: peperit) ad undam Simoentis fluvii
Phrygiū? | Simois -entis m

Teucer -crī m (2) ē Graeciā expulsus
Sidōnem vēnit et ā rēge (Bēlō) re-
ceptus est | Sidōna acc Gr = -em

Bēlus -ī m, titulus rēgis Phoenicum,
pater Dīdōnis

genitor (= pater) meus
opīmus -a -um = opulentus

diciō -ōnis f = potestās | Cyp|rum
Bēlus Cyprium, quam nūper vicerat,
Teucrō novam patriam dedit

cāsus (: fortūna) urbis Trōiānae mihi
cognitus (= nōtus) est

Pelasgus -a -um = Graecus

ipse hostis : etsī hostis erat (Teucer)
Teucrōs (= Trōiānōs) < Teucer (1),
rēx Phrygiae antiquissimus
laude ferre = laudāre
stirps -pis f = genus
volēbat : affirmābat ('sē ortum esse
ā Teucrōrum stirpe antiquā')
quārē = quamobrem, ergō
ō iuvenēs, suc-cēdite tēctīs nostrīs!
(dat, = cēdite sub tēcta nostra!)
mē quoque – per multōs labōrēs iac-
tātā – similis fortūna in hāc terrā
dēmum cōnsistere voluit
velle + acc + inf: (fortūna) mē cōn-
sistere voluit = voluit (statuit) ut
cōnsisterem
suc-currere + dat = auxilium ferre

in rēgia tēcta = in rēgiām

in-dicere = imperāre
templis divōrum honōrem (: sacri-
ficia) indicit : indicit ut ad templa
diīs sacrificia fiant
nec minus = nec nōn = atque etiam
sociīs Aenēae
horrentia : cum horrentibus saetīs;
saeta -ae f = capillus rigēs bēstiae
terga horrentia c magnōrum suum: c
magnōs suēs cum tergīs horrentibus
sūs suis m/f = porcus
c agnōs pinguēs cum mātibus
laetitia -ae f = rēs quae dēlectat
versus nōn integer

insequitur? quae vīs immānibus applicat ōrīs?

Tūne ille Aenēās quem Dardaniō 'Anchīsae
alma Venus Phrygiū genuit Simoentis ad undam?

Atque equidem Teucrum meminī Sidōna venīre

finibus expulsum patriīs, nova rēgna petentem

620

auxiliō Bēli; genitor tum Bēlus opīmam

vāstābat Cyprium et victor diciōne tenēbat.

Tempore iam ex illō cāsus mihi cognitus urbis

Trōiānae nōmenque tuum rēgēsque Pelasgī.

Ipse hostis Teucrōs īsignī laude ferēbat

625

sēque ortum antiquā Teucrōrum ā stirpe volēbat.

Quārē agite, ō tēctīs, iuvenēs, succēdite nostrīs!

Mē quoque per multōs similis fortūna labōrēs

iactātā hāc dēmum voluit cōnsistere terrā.

Nōn ignāra malī miserīs succurrere discō.”

630

Sic memorat. Simul Aenēān in rēgia dūcit

tēcta, simul divūm templīs indicit honōrem.

Nec minus intereā sociīs ad litora mittit

vīgintī taurōs, magnōrum horrentia centum

terga suum, pinguīs centum cum mātibus agnōs,

635

mūnera laetitiamque diēi.

At domus interior rēgālī splendida luxū

instruitur, mediisque parant convīvia tēctis:

arte labōrātae vestēs ostrōque superbō,

640 ingēns argentum mēnsīs, caelātaque in aurō

fortia facta patrum, seriēs longissima rērum

per tot ducta virōs antiquā ab oriġine gentis.

Aenēās – neque enim patrius cōnsistere mentem

passus amor – rapidum ad nāvīs praemittit Achātēn,

645 ‘Ascaniō ferat haec ipsumque ad moenia dūcat!’

– omnis in Ascaniō cārī stat cūra parentis.

Mūnera praetereā Īliacīs ērepta ruīnīs

ferre iubet: pallam signīs aurōque rigentem

et circum textum croceō vēlāmen acanthō,

crocus



acanthus



corōna



650 ōrnātūs Argīvae Helenae, quōs illa Mycēnīs,

Pergama cum peteret 'inconcessōsque hymenaeōs,

extulerat, mātīs Lēdae mīrābile dōnum.

Praetereā scēptum, Īlionē quae gesserat ōlim,

māxima nātārum Priamī, collōque monīle

655 bācātum, et duplicem gemmīs aurōque corōnam.

Haec celerāns iter ad nāvīs tendēbat Achātēs.

domus interior = pars domūs interior
rēgālīs -e = rēgiūs

instruere + *abl* = ōrnāre
in mediīs tēctīs (*in* mediā rēgiā)
labōrātae (: cōnfectae) *sunt*
ostrum -ī *n* = purpura
superbus -a -um = magnificus
ingēns argentum (: argenti cōpia) *in*
mēnsīs *est*
caelāre = imāginēs ēminentēs facere
in aurō/argentō/marmore
: imāginēs fortium factōrum patrum
seriēs -ēī *f* = ōrdō; seriēs longissima
rērum (*gestārum*) ducta per tot
virōs ab antiquā oriġine gentis

neque enim patrius amor mentem
cōnsistere (: cessāre, cūctārī)
passus *est*
Achātēn *acc Gr*

Ascanius -ī *m* = Iūlus, filius Aenēae
ut Ascaniō ferat haec (: nūntium dē
his rēbus) ...; Aenēās: “Ascaniō fer
haec ipsumque ad moenia dūc!”
omnis cūra cārī parentis *in* Ascaniō
stat (: pōnitur)

ruīnae -ārum *f pl* = aedificia quae
ruērunt, urbs dēstrūcta
palla -ae *f* = pallium fēminae
signīs aurōque : signīs aureīs
texere -uisse -xtum = ē filis vestem
cōnficere; circum ōram textum
croceus -a -um = flāvus (< *crocus* -ī
m, genus flōris flāvī vel rubrī)
vēlāmen -inis *n* = vēlum rotundum
quō corpus ōrandī causā vestitur
acanthus -ī *m*, genus flōris fōrmōsī

ōrnātūs -ūs *m* < ōrnāmentum
Mycēnae -ārum *f pl*, urbs Peloponnēsī
hymenaeī -ōrum *m pl* = coniugium
con-cēdere -cessisse -cessum = per-
mittere; in-concessus -a -um = nōn
permissus, iniuriā factus
Lēda -ae *f*, Helenae mātēr (ē Love)

Īlionē -ae *f*, rēgīna Thrāciae, Priamī
filia
nāta -ae *f* = filia
collō (*dat*) = ad collum
monīle -is *n* = colli ōrnāmentum
bācātus -a -um = margarītis ōrnātus
(< *bāca* -ae *f* = margarita)
corōna -ae *f* = orbis nexūs flōrum/
gemma-rum; *cum* gemmīs aurōque
celerāre = celeriter agere
iter tendere = ire, contendere

Cytherēa -ae f, Venus (< Cythēra
-ōrum n pl, insula Veneri sacra)
novās artēs (: dolōs), nova cōnsilia
in pectore (: mente) versat
faciem et ōra mūtātus : postquam faci-
ciem (fōrmam) et ōra (ōs) mūtāvit

(dōnīs) furentem incendat rēginam
: incendat rēginam ita ut furēns sit

im-plicāre + dat: ossibus (: corpori,
pectori) implicet ignem (amōris)

āliger -era -erum = qui ālās gerit
ad-fāri = alloqui
Amor -ōris m (deus) = Cupīdō
(filius Veneris)

quī sōlus tēla Typhōea (: fulmina)
patris summī temnis (: nōn timēs)
Typhōeus -a -um < Typhōeus -i m,
mōnstrum fulmine Iovis occisum
nūmina : auxilium dīvinum

frāter tuus Aenēās : utriusque māter
Venus
nōta (: nōtum est) tibi ut (: quōmodo)
frāter tuus Aenēās in pelagō cir-
cum omnia litora iactētur odiīs
(: ob odium) Iūnōnis acerbae
nostrō dolōre doliuistī : mēcum doli-
uistī

Phoenissa -ae f, fēmina ex Phoenicē
blandus -a -um = conciliāns, laudāns
morārī + acc = morantem facere

Iūnōnius -a -um < Iūnō; hospitium
Iūnōnium: Iūnō Aenēam hospitem
Didōnis Karthāgine retinēri vult
Iūnō haud cessābit tantō cardine
rērum (: tantō discrimine)

quō-circā = quārē, ideō
rēginam dolis ante capere et flammā
amōris cingere meditor
meditārī = cōgitāre, in animō habēre
nē (ali)quō nūmine (: ā Iūnōne im-
pulsā) sē (: cōnsilium) mūtet

quā = quōmodo
accipe nostram mentem! : audi
meum cōnsilium!
accitū abl < ac-cire = arcessere; ac-
citū eius = ab eō accitus/arcessitus
rēgius puer (: Ascanius) ad urbem
Sīdōniam (: Karthāginem) ire parat
mea māxima cūra : quem māximē
cūrō (: dīligō)

At Cytherēa novās artīs, nova pectore versat

cōnsilia: ut faciem mūtātus et ōra Cupīdō

prō dulcī Ascaniō veniat, dōnīsque furentem

incendat rēginam atque ossibus implicet ignem.

660

.....

Ergō hīs āligerum dictīs adfātur Amōrem:

663

“Nāte, meae vīrēs, mea magna potentia! – sōlus,

nāte, patris summī quī tēla Typhōea temnis –

665

ad tē cōfugiō et supplex tua nūmina poscō.

Frāter ut Aenēās pelagō tuus omnia circum

litora iactētur¹ odiīs Iūnōnis acerbae,

nōta tibi, et nostrō doliuistī saepe dolōre.

Hunc Phoenissa tenet Didō blandisque morātur

670

vōcibus, et vereor quō sē Iūnōnia vertant

hospitia – haud tantō cessābit cardine rērum!

Quōcircā capere ante dolīs et cingere flammā

rēginam meditor, nē quō sē nūmine mūtet,

sed magnō Aenēae mēcum teneātur amōre.

675

Quā facere id possīs nostram nunc accipe mentem:

Rēgius accitū cārī genitōris ad urbem

Sīdōniam puer ire parat, mea māxima cūra,

dōna ferēns pelagō et flammīs restantia Trōiae.

680 Hunc ego sōpītum somnō super alta Cythēra
aut super Īdalium sacrātā sēde recondam,
nē quā scīre dolōs mediusve occurrere possit.

Tū faciem illius noctem nōn amplius ūnam
falle dolō, et nōtōs puerī puer indue vultūs!

685 ut cum tē gremiō accipiet laetissima Didō
rēgālīs inter mēnsās laticemque Lyaeum,
cum dabit amplexūs atque ōscula dulcia figet,
occultum inspīrēs ignem fallāsque venēnō!”
Pāret Amor dictīs cārae genetrīcis et ālās

690 exuit et gressū gaudēns incēdit Iūli.
At Venus Ascaniō placidam per membra quiētem
inrigat, et fōtum gremiō dea tollit in altōs
Īdaliae lūcōs, ubi mollis amāracus illum
flōribus et dulci adspirāns complectitur umbrā.

695 Iamque ibat dictō pārēns et dōna Cupidō
rēgia portābat Tyriīs, duce laetus Achātē.
Cum venit, aulaeīs iam sē rēgīna superbīs
aurēā composuit spondā mediamque locāvit;
iam pater Aenēās et iam Trōiāna iuventūs

dōna ē pelagō et ē flammīs (: incendio) Trōiae restantia
sōpīre = dormientem facere; sōpītum
sommō = dormientem
Cythēra -ōrum *n pl*, insula, Īdalium
-ī *n*, civitās Cypri: loca Venerī sacra
in sacrātā sēde *meā* | *sac*īrā-tā
re-condere = cēlāre
nē quā = nē ūllō modō
medius occurrere = in mediās rēs
inter-venire
amplius *adv comp* = plūs
nōn amplius *quam* ūnam noctem
faciem illius falle dolō! = faciem
(: fōrmam) illius falsam sūme!
nōtōs vultūs (: partēs vultūs: oculos,
nāsū, ōs...)

in gremiō

latex -icis *m* = aqua, pōtiō
Lyaeus -a -um < Lyaeus -ī *m* = Bac-
chus; latex Lyaeus = vinum

amplexus -ūs *m* < amplecti

īn-spīrāre (+ *dat*)
īnspīrēs *et* occultum ignem (amōris)
fallāsque *eam* venēnō
venēnum -ī *n* = pōtiō quae morbum
vel mortem affert

ex-uere -uisse -ūtum ↔ induere
lū-li

amāracus



in-rigāre + *dat* = īn-fundere
fovēre fōvisse fōtum = amanter am-
plecti; dea *eum* fōtum in gremiō
tollit | Īdalia -ae *f* = Īdalium -ī *n*
amāracus -ī *m*, herba cuius flōrēs
ōdōrem iucundum ad-spirant
ad-spirāre = odōrem ēmittere

aulaea



laetus duce Achātē (*abl*) : laetus
quia Achātēs dux erat

aulaea -ōrum *n pl* = vestēs pendentēs;
sub aulaeīs superbīs
sē com-pōnere : accumbere
sponda -ae *f* = lectus; rēgīna iam sē in
aurēā sponda composuit mediam-
que sē locāvit
Trōiāna iuventūs = Trōiānī iuvenēs

super *prp* + *acc/abl*: strātō super
ostrō = super strātum ostrum
discumbitur (ab iis): discumbunt
lympha -ae *f* = aqua
Cērēs -eris *f*: pānis | ē canistrīs



mantēla -is *n*
ad tergendās
manūs et ōs

tondēre totondisse tōnsum = capil-
lum tollere cultrō
villus -ī *m* = capillus horrēns, saeta;
(mantēlia) tōnsīs villis: sine villis
intus *sunt* L famulae, quibus cūra
(: officium) est ōrdine longō pe-
num struere (: instruere)
penus -ūs *f* = cibus qui servātur
ad-olēre = (sacrificiī causā) accen-
dere | Penātēs (diī foci): focus
c aliae famulae *sunt*

onerent/pōnant: onerāre/pōnere dē-
bent

nec nōn et = atque etiam
per limina: in triclinium (ad convi-
vium)

pictus -a -um (*part* < pingere) = imā-
ginibus ōrnātus; in torīs pictis

‘Iūlum’: Cupīdinem! | Iū-lum

flag-ran|tēs-que

quīre -cō -ivisse = posse; ne-quīre =
nōn posse (ne-quit = nōn potest)
(vēlāmen) pictum acanthō = ōrnātum
acanthō pictō

infēlix Phoenissa ne-quit
pestis -is *f* = malum fātum, mors
dē-vovēre + *dat* = (fātō) trādere
ex-plēre = satis dare, *pass* satis ha-
bēre (mentem: mente, animō)
ārdēscere = ārdēns fieri
tuērī = intuērī; tuendō *puerum dōna-*
que

complexus -ūs *m* < complecti; com-
plexū collōque Aenēae: collum
Aenēae complexus
pendēre pependisse
implēre = plēnē praestāre

haec (: rēgīna) oculis, haec pectore
tōtō in *puerō* haeret (: fixa est) et
interdum *eum* in gremiō fovet Didō
inscia (= quae nescit) quantus deus
sibi miserae insidat (in gremiō)
in-sidere + *dat* = cōnsidere in

conveniunt, strātōque super discumbitur ostrō.

700

Dant manibus famulī lymphās Cereremque

canistrīs

canistrum
-ī *n*



expediunt tōnsīsque ferunt mantēlia villīs.

Quīnquāgintā intus famulae, quibus ōrdine longō

cūra penum struere et flammīs adolēre Penātīs;

centum aliae totidemque parēs aetāte ministrī,

705

quī dapibus mēnsās onerent et pōcula pōnant.

Nec nōn et Tyriī per limina laeta frequentēs

convēnēre, torīs iussī discumbere pictīs.

Mīrantur dōna Aenēae, mīrantur ‘Iūlum’

flagrantisque deī vultūs simulātaque verba

710

pallamque et pictum croceō vēlāmen acanthō.

Praecipuē infēlix, pestī dēvōta futūrae,

explērī mentem nequit ārdēscitque tuendō

Phoenissa, et pariter *puerō* dōnisque movētur.

Ille ubi complexū Aenēae collōque pependit

715

et magnum falsī implēvit genitōris amōrem,

rēgīnam petit. Haec oculis, haec pectore tōtō

haeret et interdum gremiō fovet, inscia Didō

īnsīdat quantus miserae deus! At memor ille

720 māt̄ris Acīdaliae paulāt̄im abolēre Sychaeum

incipit et vīvō temptat praevertēre amōre

iam prīdem residēs animōs dēsuētaque corda.

Postquam prīma quiēs epulis mēnsaeque remōtae,

crātēras magnōs statuunt et vīna corōnant.

725 Fit strepitus tēctīs vōcemque per ampla volūt̄ant

ātria; dēpendent lychnī laqueāribus aurēis

incēnsī et noctem flammīs fūnālia vincunt.

Hīc rēgīna gravem gemmīs aurōque poposcit

implēvitque merō pateram, quam Bēlus et omnēs

730 ā Bēlō solitī. Tum facta silentia tēctīs:

“Iuppiter! ‘hospitibus’ nam ‘tē dare iūra’ loquuntur,

hunc laetum Tyriīsque diem Trōiāque profectīs

esse velīs, nostrōsque huius meminisse minōrēs.

Adsit laetitiae Bacchus dator et bona Iūnō;

735 et vōs, ō coetum, Tyriī, celebrāte faventēs!”

Dīxit, et in mēnsam laticum libāvit honōrem

prīmaque, libātō, summō tenus attigit ōre;

tum Bitiae dedit increpitāns, ille impiger hausit

spūmantem pateram et plēnō sē prōluit aurō:

740 post aliī procerēs. Citharā crīnītus Iōpās

māter Acīdalia (< ?) : Venus
ab-olēre = dēlēre (ē memoriā)

prae-vertēre + abl = magis afficere
: *animum* iam pridem residem et cor
(amōre) dēsuētum vīvō amōre prae-
vertēre temptat

reses -idis *adi* = piger, tardus
dē-suētus -a -um (+ abl); d. rē = quī
rem agere iam nōn solet, oblitus rei

postquam prīma quiēs epulis *facta*
est mēnsaeque remōtae *sunt*
crātēr -is *m* = vās vīnī; -as *acc pl* Gr
statuere = stantem facere, pōnere
corōnāre = corōnis ōmāre (vīna : pō-
cula) | in tēctīs (: aedibus)
vōcem volūtāre = clāmāre

dē-pendēre = pendēre (dē)
lychnus -i *m* = lucerna; lychni incēnsi
laqueāria -ium *n pl* = tēctum interius
caelātum; dē laqueāribus aureis
fūnāle -is *n* = fax (facta ex fūnibus
et cērā)

rēgīna pateram gemmīs aurōque
gravem (: pateram auream gem-
mātām) poposcit

Bēlus -i *m*, prīmus rēx Phoenicum
quam Bēlus et omnēs ā Bēlō (: Bēli
posterī) implēre solitī *sunt*
solēre solitum esse (*perf dēp*)
factum est silentium in tēctō (: factō
silentiō in rēgiā) “Iuppiter!” *inquit*
nam : certē, scilicet

loquuntur = aiunt (: tū hospitibus
iūra dare diceris)
hunc diem laetum esse velīs! = fac
ut hic diēs laetus sit
Trōiā profectīs = iīs quī Trōiā pro-
fectī sunt

: *et velīs* nostrōs minōrēs huius *diēi*
meminisse = fac ut nostrī minōrēs
(: posterī) huius diēi meminērint
dator -ōris *m* = quī dat; laetitiae da-
tor = quī laetitiam dat
coetus -ūs *m* < *co-ire* = con-venire;
ō Tyriī, coetum celebrāte...!

celebrāre = fēstum habēre
laticēs -um *m pl* = vinum; honōs (sa-
crificium) laticum = vinum libātum
libāre = sacrificiī causā effundere
libātō *abl* = postquam libātum est
tenus *prp + abl (post posita)* = ad;
summō ōre tenus : ad labra
Bitiās -ae *m*, Tyriōrum prīnceps
in-crepitāre = magnā vōce monēre
haurīre -sisse -stum = exhaurīre
ex plēnō aurō : ex plēnā paterā aureā
prō-luere = ūmectāre, lavāre; sē prō-
luere = pōtāre

procerēs -um *m pl* = prīncipēs
cithara -ae *f* = fidēs | Iō-pās, fidicen
crīnītus -a -um = crīnēs longōs gerēs

lōpās (-ae *m*) citharā aurātā per-sonat
per-sonāre (fidibus) = canere
Atlās -antis *m*, hērōs Graecus (quī
caelum uneris sustinere dicitur)
Sōlis labōrēs: Sōl 'labōrat' cum ob-
scūrus fit lūnā opertus

unde *sit* hominum genus et pecudēs,
unde *sit* imber et ignēs (: fulgura)

sīdera: Arctūrus -i *m*, Hyadēs -um *f pl*
(acc *Gr* -as), Septentrionēs -um *m pl*
pluvius -a -um = quī imbrem affert
geminōs : duōs (*ursa* māior et minor)
quid sōlēs hiberni tantum properent
... : cūr hieme sōl tam citō occidat
tingere = ūmectāre, mergere; Ōceanō
sē tingere : in Ōceanum occidere
quae mora tardis noctibus ob-stet :
quid tardās noctēs morātur
ob-stāre + *dat* = ire prohibēre

in-gemināre (< geminus) = bis facere
plausus -ūs *m* < plaudere; ingemināre
plausū = iterum iterumque plaudere

(noctem) trahere = prōducere, longi-
ōrem facere

bibēbat amōrem : afficiēbātur amōre

Aurōra -ae *f* (= Eōs), dea; Aurōrae
filius: Memnōn
cum quibus armīs

'quālēs essent Diomēdis equī?'

'quantus (quam fortis) esset Achil-
lēs?'

ā primā origine

insidiae -ārum *f pl* = dolus occultus
(insidiae Danaōrum: equus ligneus)

error -ōris *m* < errāre
iam septima aestās tē portat erran-
tem = iam septem annōs errās
in omnibus terrīs et flūctibus (: ma-
ribus)

ursus -ī *m*
ursa -ae *f*



personat aurātā, docuit quem māximus Atlās.

Hic canit errantem lūnam Sōlisque labōrēs,

unde hominum genus et pecudēs, unde imber et
ignēs,

Arctūrum pluviāsque Hyadas geminōsque Triōnēs;

quid tantum Ōceanō properent sē tingere sōlēs

745

hibernī, vel quae tardis mora noctibus obstat.

Ingeminant plausū Tyrii, Trōēsque sequuntur.

Nec nōn et variō noctem sermōne trahēbat

infēlix Didō longumque bibēbat amōrem,

multa super Priamō rogitāns, super Hectore multa: 750

nunc 'quibus Aurōrae vēnisset filius armīs?'

nunc 'quālēs Diomēdis equī?' nunc 'quantus
Achillēs?'

"Immō age, et ā primā dīc, hospes, oriģine nōbīs

insidiās" inquit "Danaum cāsūsque tuōrum

errōrēsque tuōs! nam tē iam septima portat

755

omnibus errantem terrīs et flūctibus aestās."



ursa minor

ursa māior

LIBER II

Conticuere omnēs intentīque ōra tenēbant.
 Inde torō pater Aenēās sīc ōrsus ab altō:
 “Infandum, rēgīna, iubēs renovāre dolōrem,
 Trōiānās ut opēs et lāmentābile rēgnū
 ēruerint Danaī, quaeque ipse miserrima vīdī
 et quōrum pars magna fuī. Quis tālia fandō
 8 temperet ā lacrimīs? Et iam nox ūmida caelō
 praecipitat suādentque cadentia sīdera somnōs.
 10 Sed sī tantus amor cāsūs cognōscere nostrōs
 et breviter Trōiae suprēmum audīre labōrem,
 quamquam animus meminisse horret lūctūque re-
 fūgit,
 incipiam: “.....”
 [versibus 13–756 Aenēās nārrat excidium Trōiae]

con-ticēscere -ticuisse = tacēre incipere, tacitus fieri

inde = deinde
 sīc ōrsus est ab altō torō: “.....”

iubēs mē infandum dolōrem renovāre
 nārrandō ut (: quōmodo) Danaī
 opēs Trōiānās et lāmentābile rēgnū
 ēruerint (= dēlēverint)
 lāmentābilis -e = miserandus

ē-ruere -uisse -utum = dēlēre
 quae n pl (: quās rēs miserrimās ipse
 vīdī et quārum pars magna fuī)

tālia fandō : tālia nārrandō (nārrāns)

temperāre = sē abstinēre
 nox ūmida dē caelō sē praecipitat
 (in Ōceanum)

cadentia (: occidentia) sīdera somnōs
 suādent : suādent ut dormiāmus

sī tibi est tantus amor cognōscere
 (: tanta cupiditās cognōscendī)
 cāsūs nostrōs

ā lūctū re-fūgit

LIBER III

“.....” [versibus 1–715 nārrat errōrēs suōs]
 716 Sic pater Aenēās intentīs omnibus ūnus
 fāta renārrābat dīvum cursūque docēbat.
 Conticuit tandem factōque hīc fine quiēvit.

re-nārrāre = nārrāre (reminiscendō)
 docēre = nōtum facere

quiēscere -ēvisse; quiēvit : dormi-
 tum iit

AENEIDIS

LIBER IV

cūra (amantis) = amor (dolēns)
saucia gravī cūrā : vulnerāta sagittā
Amōris!
vēnīs : sanguine (per vēnās fluenti)
caecō (: occultō) ignī (*abl* = igne)
carpitur (: cōnsūmitur)
multus -a -um = magnus: *magna*
virtūs *magnusque* honōs
re-cursāre = re-currere/reverti iterum
iterumque (animō : in animum)
in-fixī pectore : fixī in pectore

nec cūra membrīs placidam quiē-
tem (: somnum) dat
Phoebeus -a -um < Phoebus = Sōl
lampas -adis *f* = fax; lampas Phoebea
: sōl; postera Aurōra lampade Phoe-
beā terrās lūstrābat (= illūstrābat)
ūmēns -entis *adi* = ūmidus | ē polō
dī-movēre = removēre
ūn-animus -a -um = cui idem est
animus, amīcissimus
Didō male sāna (: aegra) ūnanimam
sorōrem sic adloquitur: “.....”
suspēnsus -a -um = dubius, incertus
in-somnium -ī *n* ↔ somnus

novus : imprōvīsus
nostrīs sēdibus (: tēctis) suc-cessit
quem (: quālem) sēsē ōre (: vultū)
ferēns! | sē ferre = sē ostendere
armus -ī *m* = lacertus,umerus
forti pectore et armīs: *abl* *quālītātis*
nec vāna est fidēs (: nec frūstrā fidō)
genus *eius* esse deōrum (: divīnum)
dēgener -is *adi* = infimō genere nātus
arguere = dēmōnstrāre
timor arguit degenerēs *esse* animōs
quibus fātis ille iactātus *est*!
ex-haurīre = perferre
canēbat : nārrābat

im-mōtus -a -um = nōn mōtus, cōn-
stāns | sedēret = cōstitūtum esset
sociāre = socium/sociam facere
nē cui(quam) mē sociāre vellem
vinculō iugālī (: coniugiō)
iugālīs -e = coniugum
dē-cipere -iō -cēpisse -ceptum = fal-
lere; *mē* dēceptam morte fefellit
culpa -ae *f* = causa accūsandi, noxa
forsan huic ūnī culpae (: inconcessō
amōri) suc-cumbere potui
suc-cumbere + *dat* ↔ resistere
fāta : fātum (: mortem)

At rēgīna gravī iamdūdum saucia cūrā

vulnus alit vēnīs et caecō carpitur ignī.

Multa virī virtūs animō multusque recursat
gentis honōs: haerent infixī pectore vultūs

verbaque, nec placidam membrīs dat cūra quiētem. 5

Postera Phoebeā lūstrābat lampade terrās
ūmentemque Aurōra polō dīmōverat umbram,
cum sic ūnanimam adloquitur male sāna sorōrem:

“Anna soror, quae mē suspēnsam insomnia terrent!

Quis novus hic nostrīs successit sēdibus hospes! 10

quem sēsē ōre ferēns, quam fortī pectore et armīs!

Crēdō equidem, nec vāna fidēs, genus esse deōrum.

Dēgenerēs animōs timor arguit. Heu, quibus ille
iactātus fātis! quae bella exhausta canēbat!

Sī mihi nōn animō fixum immōtumque sedēret 15

nē cui mē vinclo vellem sociāre iugālī,

postquam prīmus amor dēceptam morte fefellit, ...

huic ūnī forsā potuī succumbere culpae! 19

Anna, fatēbor enim, miserī post fāta Sychaeī 20

- coniugis et sparsōs frāternā caede Penātīs
 sōlus hic inflexit sēnsūs animumque labantem
 impulit. Agnōscō veteris vestīgia flammae!
 Sed mihi vel tellūs optem prius īma dehīscat
 25 vel pater omnipotēns abigat mē fulmine ad umbrās,
 pallentīs umbrās Erebi noctemque profundam,
 ante, pudor, quam tē violō aut tua iūra resolvō!
 Ille meōs pīmus quī mē sibi iūnxit amōrēs
 abstulit – ille habeat sēcum servetque sepulcrō!”
 30 Sīc effāta sinum lacrimīs implēvit obortīs.
 Anna refert: “Ō lūce magis dīlēcta sorōrī!
 Sōlane perpetuā maerēns carpēre iuventā
 nec dulcīs nātōs Veneris nec praemia nōris?
 Id cinerem aut Mānīs crēdis cūrāre sepultōs?
 35 Estō: aegram nūllī quondam flexēre marītī,
 nōn Libyae, nōn ante Tyrō; dēspectus Iarbās
 ductōrēsque aliī, quōs Āfrica terra triumphīs
 dīves alit: placitōne etiam pugnābis amōrī?
 Nec venit in mentem quōrum cōnsēderis arvīs?
 40 Hinc Gaetūlae urbēs, genus īnsuperābile bellō,
 et Numidae īnfrēnī cingunt et inhospita Syrtis,

frāternus -a -um < frāter
 : et postquam caede frāternā (ā frātre
 factā) Penātēs *nostrī* sparsī sunt
 in-flectere = flectere
 sēnsus -ūs *m* < sentire; sēnsūs *meōs*
 labāre = incertus esse, dubitare;
 labāns ↔ cōnstāns
 flammae *amōris*

sed optem *ut* vel tellūs īma mihi de-
 hīscat vel... | tellūs īma : Inferi
 omni-potēns -entis *adi* = potentissi-
 mus; pater omnipotēns : Iuppiter
 umbrae : Inferi, animae mortuōrum
 pallēns -entis *adi* = pallidus
 Erebus -ī *m*, Orcus, Inferi
 profundus -a -um ↔ altus; nox pro-
 funda = nox obscurissima
 pudor : mēns pudēns, fidēs iugālis
 violāre = vī rumpere | iūra = lēgēs
 re-solvere = solve, rumpere

ille quī pīmus mē sibi iūnxit meōs
 amōrēs abstulit (in sepulcrum)

in sepulcrō

ef-fārī < ex- + fārī
 sinus -ūs *m* = pectus
 ob-orīrī = repente orīrī
 refert : respondet
 dī-ligere -lēxisse -lēctum; dīlēctus -a
 -um = cārus; magis dīlēcta : cārior
 sorōrī : mihi, sorōrī tuae
 -re = -ris *pass pers 2 sg*; carpēre (*fut*)
 = carpēris : cōnsūmēris, affligēris

nec dulcēs nātōs nec Veneris praemia
 nōris? (= nōveris *fut perf* < nōscere)

cinis -eris *m* = ossa cremāta
 Mānēs -ium *m pl*, animae mortuōrum
 estō : bene! (probandum est)
 tē aegram (= dolentem, maestam)
 marītī *in spē* (tē uxōrem petentēs)
 Libyae (*loc*) : in Libyā
 (iūre) dēspectus *est* Iarbās | Ilar-bās
 Iarbās -ae *m*, rēx Gaetūlōrum

ductōrēs = ducēs (: rēgēs)
 triumphīs dives : multōrum trium-
 phōrum (victōriārum)
 etiam-ne placitō amōrī repugnābis?
 placitus -a -um = quī placet, grātus
 nec *tibi* venit in mentem *in* quōrum
 arvīs cōnsēderis?
 Gaetūlī -ōrum, Numidae -ārum *m pl*,
 gentēs Āfricae; *adi* Gaetūlus -a -um
 hinc (: ab hāc parte) ... nōs cingunt
 īn-superābilis -e / īn-frēnus -a -um
 = quī superārī / frēnārī nōn potest
 in-hospitus -a -um = quī hospitēs/
 advenās male recipit

regiō sitī (*abl*) dēserta = regiō ārida

Barcē -ēs *f*, cīvītās Libyae procul ā
Karthāgine; cīvēs: Barcaeī -ōrum
m pl

germānī: Pygmaliōnis (quī bellum
minātur) | *versus nōn integer*

auspex -icis *m* = quī adiuvat/dūcit;
dis auspīcibus : dis adiuvantibus
Iūnōne secundā : Iūnōne favente

hunc (: hūc) cursum tenuisse
carīna -ae *f* = trabs nāvis infūma,
nāvis

quam (: quantam) tū, soror, hanc ur-
berem cernēs, quae rēgna (: quantum
rēgnum) surgere cernēs coniugiō
tālī (: coniugiō cum tālī virō)!

Teucrōrum comitantibus armīs (: sī
arma Teucrōrum nōs comitantur),
quantīs rēbus *gestīs* glōria Pūnica
(: Poenōrum) sē attollet (: surget)!

rem poscere aliquem = ... *ab aliquō*
(sacra) litāre = dis faventibus sacri-
ficāre | *sacrīs*-que
indulgēre + *dat* = largiri; indulgē hos-
pitio = benignē recipe hospitem
in-nectere = excōgitāre

in pelagō | (dē-)saevire = saevus esse
aquōsus -a -um = pluvius

dum quassātae sunt ratēs (: nāvēs)
tractābilis -e: nōn tractābilis = in-
tractābilis, asper

in-flammāre = ārdentem facere

prīncipiō = primō *adv*
dēlūbrum -ī *n* = templum

ex-quirere -sivisse -situm = quaerere
mactāre = sacrificiū causā occidere
dē mōre : ut mōs est, ut fieri solet
bidēns -entis *f* = ovis sacrificanda
lēgi-fer -a -um = quī lēgēs fert/*dat*
(agricolīs) | Lyaeus -ī *m*, Bacchus
cui vincula iugālīa cūrae (*dat*) sunt
: quae coniugia cūrat

vacca -ae *f*
bōs fēmina
(↔ taurus)



candēns -entis *adi* = candidus
vinum fundit (libat)

hinc dēserta sitī regiō lātēque furentēs

Barcaeī. Quid bella Tyrō surgentia dīcam

germānīque minās?

Dis equidem auspīcibus reor et Iūnōne secundā 45

hunc cursum Iliacās ventō tenuisse carīnās.

Quam tū urbem, soror, hanc cernēs, quae surgere
rēgna

coniugiō tālī! Teucrum comitantibus armīs

Pūnica sē quantīs attollet glōria rēbus!

Tū modo posce deōs veniam, sacrīsque litātīs 50

indulgē hospitio causāsque innecte morandī:

dum pelagō dēsaevit hiems et aquōsus Ōriōn,

quassātaeque ratēs, dum nōn tractābile caelum.”

Hīs dictīs incēsum animum inflammāvit amōre

spemque dedit dubiae mentī solvitque pudōrem. 55

Prīncipiō dēlūbra adeunt pācemque per ārās

exquirunt; mactant lēctās dē mōre bidentēs

lēgiferae Cererī Phoebōque patrīque Lyaeō,

Iūnōnī ante omnēs, cui vincla iugālīa cūrae.

Ipsa tenēns dextrā pateram pulcherrima Dīdō 60

candentis vaccae media inter cornua fundit,

aut ante ōra deum pinguīs spatiātur ad ārās...

.....

65 Heu, vātum ignārae mentēs! Quid vōta furentem,

quid dēlūbra iuvant? Ēst mollis flamma medullās

intereā et tacitum vīvit sub pectore vulnus!

Ūritur infēlix Didō tōtāque vagātur

urbe furēns – quālis coniectā cerva sagittā,

70 quam procul incautam nemora inter Crēsia fixit

pāstor agēns tēlis līquitque volātile ferrum

nescius: illa fugā silvās saltūsque peragrat

Dictaeōs; haeret laterī lētālis harundō. –

Nunc media Aenēān sēcum per moenia dūcit

75 Sīdōniāsque ostentat opēs urbemque parātam;

incipit effārī mediāque in vōce resistit –

nunc eadem lābente diē convīvia quaerit,

Īliacōs iterum dēmēns audire labōrēs

exposcit pendetque iterum nārrantis ab ōre.

80 Post ubi dīgressī, lūmenque obscūra vicissim

lūna premit suādentque cadentia sīdera somnōs,

sōla domō maeret vacuā strātisque relictīs

incubat – illum absēns absentem auditque videtque.

ante ōra deum : ante signa deōrum
spatiārī = ambulāre, gradī
ad ārās pinguēs (: in quibus est carō
pinguis hostiārum)

vātēs : sacerdotēs
vōtum -ī n = quod deō vovetur

medullae -arum *fpl* = ossium media
pars mollis; flamma (amōris) mollēs
medullās (: viscera, cor) ēst

tacitum vulnus vīvit (: alitur) sub
pectore

vagārī = errāre; in tōtā urbe vagātur
furēns

cervus -ī *m*, cerva -ae *f*
quālis cerva (: sicut cerva) quam in-
cautam pāstor sagittā procul con-
iectā fixit inter nemora Crēsia
figere = trānsfigere, percutere
Crēsius -a -um = Crētīcus -a -um
< Crēta

volātilis -e = volāns, vēlōx; ferrum
volātile : tēlum, sagitta
ne-scius -a -um = nesciēns, īncius
saltus -ūs *m* = silva montis | peīrag-rat
Dictaeus -a -um = Crētīcus (< Dictē,
mōns Crētae) | laterī : in latere
lētālis -e < lētum -ī *n* = mors
harundō -inis *f* (= calamus) : sagitta

nunc... nunc (v.77) = modo... modo
per media moenia : per mediam
urbem

ostentāre = glōriōsē ostendere

in mediā vōce : in mediō sermōne

eadem convīvia : idem convīvium
(: iterum, eōdem modō)
lābente diē : vesperī

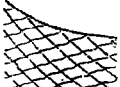
ex-poscere = poscere; audire ex-
poscit = exposcit ut audiat

dī-gredī -gressum = discēdere
post ubi (: postquam) dīgressī *sunt*
vicissim *adv* = suō tempore, interim
lūna obscūra lūmen premit : lūna ob-
scūra fit lūmine pressō (ut occidit)

in domō vacuā maeret
strātum -ī *n* = lectus strātus
strātīs relictīs (*dat*) in-cubat = cubat
in strātō ab Aenēā relictō

in gremiō Ascanium dē-tinet capta
genitōris imāgine (: fōrmā pueri
patrī similit)
dē-tinēre = (locō) tenēre
sī infandum amōrem fallere (: simu-
lāre) possit | in-fandus -a -um =
nōn dicendus, prāvus
coeptus -a -um *part perf* < incipere
arma exercēre = armis sē exercēre

prōpugnāculum -i *n* = opus quō lo-
cus mūnītur/dēfenditur
pendent : cessant, negliguntur
inter-rumpere = interpellāre
minae -ārum *f pl* = quod imminet;
minae mūrōrum : mūrī imminētēs
māchina -ae *f* = instrūmentum cel-
sum ad aedificandum
aequāta caelō : caelum attingēs (!)



rete rārū

rete crēbrum
/plaga -ae *f*

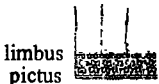
iubar -is *n* = prima lūx; iubare exortō
dēlēcta iuventūs portis it (*vēnūtum*)
dē-ligere -lēgisse -lēctum = ēligere
(*feruntur*) rētia rāra, plagae (= rētia
crēbra), vēnābula lātō ferrō mūnīta
vēnābulum -i *n* = tēlum ad vēnandum
Massylus -a -um : Libycus
odōrus -a -um = odōrem sequēns
vis + *gen pl* = magnus numerus
thalamus -i *m* = cubiculum; in th.ō
prīmī (Poenōrum) = principēs

insignis -e (+ *abl*) : ēgregiē ōmātus

sonipēs -edis (<sonus + pēs) *m* = equus
mandere = dentibus ūtī, mordēre
frēnum spūmāns

frēnum
-i *n*

chlamys -ydis *f* = pallium (equitis)
circum-data : indūta (chlamyde Si-
dōniā) | limbus -i *m* = ōra vestis
cui est pharetra...
nōdāre = nōdō vincīre (in aurum :
in rete aureum)

limbus
pictusfibula -ae *f*

Iū-lus

ipse Aenēas pulcherrimus ante aliōs
omnēs infert sē socium *Didōnis* at-
que agmina iungit (: Trōiānōrum
et Tyriōrum vēnantium)

Aut gremiō Ascanium genitōris imāgine capta

dētinēt – infandum sī fallere possit amōrem?

85

Nōn coeptae adsurgunt turrēs, nōn arma iuventūs

exercet portūsve aut prōpugnācula bellō

tūta parant: pendent opera interrupta minaeque

mūrōrum ingentēs aequātaque māchina caelō.

..... [v. 90–128: *Colloquium Iūnōnis et Veneris*]

Ōceanum intereā surgēns Aurōra reliquit. –

129

It portīs, iubare exortō, dēlēcta iuventūs

130

– rētia rāra, plagae, lātō vēnābula ferrō.

Massylīque ruunt equitēs et odōra canum vīs.

Rēgīnam thalamō cūntantem ad limina prīmī

Poenōrum exspectant, ostrōque insignis et aurō

stat sonipēs ac frēna ferōx spūmantia mandit.

135

Tandem prōgreditur magnā stīpante catervā

Sidōniam pictō chlamydem circumdata limbō;

cui pharetra ex aurō, crīnēs nōdantur in aurum,

aurea purpuream subnectit fibula vestem.

Nec nōn et Phrygii comitēs et laetus Iūlus

140

incēdunt. Ipse ante aliōs pulcherrimus omnīs

infert sē socium Aenēas atque agmina iungit.

Quālis ubi hibernam Lyciam Xanthique fluenta
dēserit ac Dēlum māternam invīsit Apollō
145 īnstauratque chorōs, mixtīque altāria circum
Crētēsque Dryopēsque fremunt pictīque Agathysī:
ipse iugīs Cynthī graditur, mollique fluentem
fronde premit crīnem fīngēns atque implicat aurō,
tēla sonant umerīs: haud illō sēgnior ībat
150 Aenēās, tantum ēgregiō decus ēnitēt ōre.
Postquam altōs ventum in montīs atque invia lustra,
ecce ferae saxī dēiectae vertice caprae
dēcurre iugīs; aliā dē parte patentīs
trāsmittunt cursū campōs atque agmina cervī
155 pulverulenta fugā glomerant montīsque relinquunt.
At puer Ascanius mediīs in vallibus ācri
gaudet equō iamque hōs cursū, iam praeterit illōs,
spūmantemque darī pecora inter inertia vōtīs
optat aprum aut fulvum dēscendere monte leōnem.
160 Intereā magnō miscērī murmure caelum
incipit, īnsequitur commixtā grandine nimbus,
et Tyriī comitēs passim et Trōiāna iuventūs
Dardaniusque nepōs Veneris dīversa per agrōs

quālis Apollō (: sicut Apollō) ...
Xanthus -i m, fluvius Lyciae Apol-
linī sacer | fluenta n pl = fluvius
Xanthī fluenta = Xanthum fluvium
māternus -a -um < māter; Dēlum
māternam in-vīsit (= vīsit): Apollō
Dēli nātus est mātē Lātōnā

īnstaurare = renovāre, rūsus dūcere
circum altāria mixtī fremunt
Crētēs -um, Dryopēs -um, Agathysī
-ōrum m pl, gentēs Crētae, Thessa-
liae, Thrāciae

Crē-tēs|queD-ry-ō|pēs

ipse : Apollō | in iugīs Cynthī
fluentem (: passum) crīnem molli
fronde premit (foliis fixīs ōrnat)
fingere = fōrmam dare

aurō : rēti aureō

tēla (: sagittae) sonant umerīs (: in
pharetrā quae umerīs portātur)

sēgnis -e ↔ ācer; haud illō sēgnior

: tam ācer quam ille (: Apollō)
tantum decus (= tantus decor) ex
ēgregiō ōre ē-nitēt

ē-nitēre = splendēre, fulgēre (ex)
postquam ventum est (: vērērunt) in

altōs montēs atque invia lustra
lustrum -ī n = saltus ferārū

caprae ferae dē vertice saxī dē-iectae
dē-currērunt dē iugīs

dē-icere -iō -iēcisse -iectum (< dē +
iacere) = dē-pellere

trāns-mittere = trānsire

cervī patentēs campōs cursū trāns-
mittunt atque agmina pulverulenta

in fugā glomerant

pulverulenta -a -um < pulvis
glomerāre = in unum gregem cōgere

iam... iam = modo... modo; iam hōs

iam illōs cursū praeter-it

in-ers -ertis adi = sēgnis (↔ ācer)

inter inertia pecora (inertēs cervōs!)

vōtīs (= precibus) optat spūmantem

aprum sibi darī (: ut aper spūmāns

sibi dētur) aut fulvum leōnem dē

monte dēscendere (: ut fulvus leō ...

dēscendat) | fulvus -a -um = flāvus

miscērī = turbārī

com-miscēre = im-miscēre

passim adv = lātē, ubique

Dardanius nepōs Veneris: Ascanius
pe|r ag-rōs

petiēre = petivērunt

Didō et dux Trōiānus in eandem
spēluncam dēveniunt

Tellūs -ūris *f*, dea (Terra māter)
prōnuba -ae *f* = mātōna quae novam
uxōrem ad maritum dūcit

ignēs : fulgura ('facēs iugālēs')
cōnsciūs (: testis) *fuit* aethēr cōnūbiīs

in summō vertice (montis)
ululāvērunt ('carmen iugāle' cantā-
vērunt)

lētum -i *n* = mors; ille diēs prīmus lēti
prīmusque malōrum causa (: prīma
causa lēti malōrumque) fuit
speciēs -ēi *f* = quod aspicitur
fāma -ae *f* = quod dicitur

fūrtivus -a -um (< fūrtum) = clam
factus, cēlandus

prae-texere = dissimulāre

Fāma (dea, Terrae filia) per magnās
urbēs Libyae it

Fāma, quā nōn ūllum aliud malum
vēlōcius *est*
mōbilitās -ātis *f* < mōbilis -e = quī
facile movētur, vēlōx
vigēre = valēre, validus esse
ad-/ac-quirere (< ad + quaerere)
↔ āmittere; vīrēsque adqūirit
eundō (: cum eat)

in-gredi = gradi; ingreditur in solō
nūbila -ōrum *n pl* = nūbēs
con-dere = cēlāre

Fāma est Terrae filia extrēma: illam
Terra parēns extrēmam... prō-genuit
irritāre = irātum facere; irritāta irā
deōrum (: in deōs, quī filiōs eius
pepulerant) | per-hibēre = nārāre
Coeus, Enceladus -i *m*, mōnstra, filii
Terrae (Fāmae frātēs mīiōrēs)
prō-gignere -genuisse = gignere
pernix -icis *adi* = properāns, vēlōx

in corpore

plūma -ae *f* = penna (levis/mollis)

tot *sunt* vigilēs oculi subter
subter *adv* = infā (: sub plūmīs)

sub-rigere = surgentem facere,
tollere | sub-rī-gī|tau-rīs

tēcta metū petiēre. Ruunt dē montibus amnēs!

Spēluncam Didō dux et Trōiānus eandem

165

dēveniunt. Prīma et Tellūs et prōnuba lūnō

dant signum; fulsēre ignēs et cōnsciūs aethēr

cōnūbiīs, summōque ululārunt vertice Nymphae.

Ille diēs prīmus lēti prīmusque malōrum

causa fuit; neque enim speciē fāmāve movētur

170

nec iam fūrtivum Didō meditātur amōrem:

'coniugium' vocat, hōc praetexit nōmine culpam.

Extēplō Libyae magnās it Fāma per urbēs,

Fāma, malum quā nōn aliud vēlōcius ūllum:

mōbilitāte viget vīrīsque adqūirit eundō,

175

parva metū prīmō, mox sēsē attollit in aurās

ingrediturque solō et caput inter nūbila condit.

Illam Terra parēns – irā irritāta deōrum –

extrēmam, ut perhibent, Coeō Enceladōque sorōrem

prōgenuit pedibus celerem et pernīcibus ālis,

180

mōnstrum horrendum, ingēns, cui quot sunt corpore

plūmae,

tot vigilēs oculi subter – mirābile dictū! –

tot linguae, totidem ōra sonant, tot subrigit aurīs!

LIBER IV

Nocte volat caeli mediō terraeque per umbram

mediō caeli terraeque : media inter
caelum terramque
umbra : tenebrae

185 strīdēns, nec dulcī dēclīnat lūmina somnō;

nec lūmina dēclīnat (: oculōs clau-
dit) dulci somnō

lūce sedet cūstōs aut summī culmine tēctī

lūce = interdiū (↔ nocte)
aut in culmine summī tēctī aut in
turribus altīs

turribus aut altīs, et magnās territat urbēs,

territāre = magnō terrōre afficere
fingere finxisse fictum = falsum ex-
cōgitāre; fictum -i n ↔ vērum
tenāx -ācis adi = tenēns (memoriā),
memor | nūntius -i m, nūntia -ae f
multiplex -icis adi = varius
re-plēre = complēre

tam fictī prāvīque tenāx quam nūntia vērī.

Haec tum multiplicī populōs sermōne replēbat

190 gaudēns, et pariter facta atque īfecta canēbat:

īn-fectus -a -um = nōn factus, fictus;
n pl quae facta nōn sunt (↔ facta)

‘Vēnisse Aenēān Trōiānō sanguine crētum,

crētum (< crēscere) : ortum, nātum

cui sē pulchra virō dignētur iungere Dīdō!

‘... cui virō pulchra Dīdō sē iungere
dignētur! nunc eōs inter sē hiemem
quam longa sit (: tōtam hiemem
longam) luxū fōvēre (: placide
cōnsūmere) ...’

Nunc hiemem inter sē luxū, quam longa, fōvēre

rēgnōrum īmmemorēs turpīque cupīdine captōs!’

īm-memor -is adi + gen = oblitus
(↔ memor)

195 Haec passim dea foeda virum diffundit in ōra.

dea foeda (: Fāma) in ōra (: linguās)
virōrum dif-fundit (: spargit)

Prōtinus ad rēgem cursūs dētorquet Iarbān

dē-torquēre = in aliam partem vertere
ad rēgem Iarbān (acc Gr) | Iar-bān

incenditque animum dictīs atque aggerat īrās.

aggerāre = graviōrem facere, augēre

Hic ¹Hammōne satus raptā Garamantide Nymphā

Hammō -ōnis m, deus Libyae sum-
mus (= Iuppiter)
serere sēvisse satum : gignere; Ham-
mōne satus : Hammōne nātus
Garamantis -idis adi f < Garamantēs
-ium m pl, gēns Libyae
Iovī (Hammōnī) c templa immānia,
c ārās posuit in lātō rēgnō
(ignis) vigil : semper ārdēns

templa Iovī centum lātīs immānia rēgnīs,

200 centum ārās posuit vigilemque sacrāverat ignem.

.....

203 Isque āmēns animī et rūmōre accēnsus amārō

āmēns animī (loc : in animō)
amārus -a -um = acerbus

dicitur ante ārās media inter nūmina dīvum

inter media nūmina dīvōrum = inter
mediōs deōs (in deōrum mediō)
ōrāsse = ōrāvisse
supīnus -a -um = in tergō iacēns;
(manūs) supīnae = sūrsum versae

205 multa Iovem manibus supplex ōrāsse supīnīs:

Maurūsius -a -um < Maurētānia -ae
f, regiō Afrīcae (ad Oceanum)
epulārī = cēnāre; pictīs torīs epulāta
= postquam in pictīs torīs cēnāvit
Lēnaeus -a -um = Lyaeus; honōrem
Lēnaeum libat = sacrificia vīni facit
(fulmen) torquēre = iacere

: an caecī sunt ignēs quī animōs ter-
rificant et inānia (: vāna) murmura
(: tonitrūs) quae animōs miscent?
terrificāre = territāre
miscēre = perturbāre

pretiō : in solō pretiō ēmptō (I.367)
cui lītus (harēnae) arandum dedimus
loci lēgēs : condiōnēs dē locō
tenendō
cōnūbium meum reppulit ac domi-
num Aenēam in rēgnūm recēpit
re-pellere reppulisse re-pulsum

Paris: quī uxōrem aliēnam surripuit
sēmi-vīr -ī adi = (vir) mulierī similis
comitātus -ūs m = comitum numerus
Maeonius -a -um < Maeonia = Lȳdia
: quī mentum crīnemque madentem
mitrā Maeoniā subnexuit | mitrā
mitra -ae f = pilleus quī sub mentum
nectitur | madēns -entis = ūmidus
raptum -ī n = quod raptum est (: Dī-
dōnis rēgnūm) | potitur = potitur
quippe nōs mūnera templīs tuis ferim
fāmamque tuam fovēmus inā-
nem (: frūstrā)!



audiit = audīvit
oculōs ad moenia rēgia torsit (: ver-
tit) et ad amantēs fāmae meliōris
oblītōs (: Aenēam et Dīdōnem)

nāte! = fili! Mercurius est filius Iovis
pennīs (: ālis) lābi : volāre

Tyriā Karthāgine = Karthāgine
(loc) in urbe Tyriā

exspectat : morātur
: neque urbēs fātis datās (: prōmis-
sās) respicit (: cūrat)

et eī dēfer mea dicta per celerēs
aurās (: celeriter per aurās)

“Iuppiter omnipotēns! – cui nunc Maurūsia pictīs

gēns epulāta torīs Lēnaeum libat honōrem –

aspicis haec? An tē, genitor, cum fulmina torquēs

nēquiquam horrēmus, caecīque in nūbibus ignēs

terrificant animōs et inānia murmura miscent?

210

Fēmina, quae nostrīs errāns in finibus urbem

exiguam pretiō posuit, cui lītus arandum

cuique locī lēgēs dedimus, cōnūbia nostra

reppulit ac dominum Aenēan in rēgna recēpit!

Et nunc ille ‘Paris’ cum sēmivirō comitātū,

215

Maeoniā mentum mitrā crīnemque madentem

subnexus, raptō potitur – nōs mūnera templīs

quippe tuis ferimus fāmamque fovēmus inānem!”

Tālibus ōrantem dictīs ārāsque tenentem

audiit Omnipotēns, oculōsque ad moenia torsit

220

rēgia et oblītōs fāmae meliōris amantīs.

Tum sīc Mercurium adloquitur¹ ac tālia mandat:

“Vāde age, nāte! vocā Zephyrōs et lābere pennīs

Dardaniumque ducem – Tyriā Karthāgine quī nunc

exspectat fātisque datās nōn respicit urbēs –

225

adloquere et celerīs dēfer mea dicta per aurās!

Nōn illum nōbīs genetrīx pulcherrima tālem
 prōmīsīt Grāiūmque ideō bis vindicat armīs;
 sed 'fore quī gravidam imperiīs bellōque frementem

230 Italiam regeret, genus altō ā sanguine Teucrī
 prōderet, ac tōtum sub lēgēs mitteret orbem.'

Sī nūlla accendit tantārum glōria rērum
 nec super ipse suā mōlītur laude labōrem,
 Ascaniōne pater Rōmānās invidet arcēs?

235 Quid struit? aut quā spē¹ inimicā in gente morātur
 nec prōlem Ausoniam et Lāvīnia respicit arva?
 Nāviget! haec summa est, hic nostrī nūntius estō!"

Dīxerat. Ille patris magnī pārēre parābat
 imperiō: et prīmum pedibus tālāria nectit

240 aurea, quae sublimem ālis sive aequora suprā
 seu terram rapidō pariter cum flāmine portant.
 Tum virgam capit – hāc animās ille ēvocat Orcō
 pallentis, aliās sub Tartara trīstia mittit,
 dat somnōs adimitque, et lūmina morte resignat;

245 illā frētus agit ventōs et turbida trānat
 nūbila. Iamque volāns apicem et latera ardua cernit
 Atlantis dūrī caelum quī vertice fulcit.

genetrīx pulcherrima : Venus
 tālem : amōre captum

: nec ideō (: ut Karthāgine manēret)
eum bis vindicāvit *ab* armīs Grā-
 iōrum | vindicāre = salvum tuērī
 sed *prōmīsīt* 'illum fore quī Italiam
 ... regeret, genus... prōderet, ac...'
 grāvida imperiīs = imperia paritūra
 It-a-līam
 altō sanguine : nōbili sanguine
 Teucer -crī *m*, prīmus rēx Phrygiae,
 cuius filia Dardanō nūpsit
 prō-dere -didisse -ditum = trādere
 ad posterōs, prōducere

sī glōria tantārum rērum nūlla (: ni-
 hil, minimē) *eum* accendit

nec ipse super suā laude labōrem
 mōlītur (: labōrat, cūrā afficitur)

invidēre + *dat* = darī nōlle (ob invi-
 diam)

quā spē? : quid spērāns?

prōlem : posterōs
 Ausonius -a -um < Ausonia -ae *f*
 = Italia

summa -ae *f* = tōta rēs, rēs ipsa
 nostrī (*gen* < nōs) : ā nōbīs (ā mē)

tālāria  tālus

tālāria -ium *n pl* = ālae quae tālis nec-
 tuntur; tālus -ī *m* = crūs infimum

quae *eum* sublimem ālis portant sive
 suprā aequora seu suprā terram
 flāmen -inis *n* (< flāre) = ventus
 pariter cum rapidō flāmine : tam
 rapidē quam flāmen
 virga Mercurii: caduceum -ī *n*
 Orcus -ī *m*, deus Inferōrum, Inferī
 hāc ille animās pallentēs ex Orcō
 ē-vocat
 Tartara -ōrum
n pl, Inferī  caduceum

lūmina morte (: oculōs mortuōrum)
 re-signat (: aperit, ut videant viam
 ad Inferōs ferentem?)

frētus -a -um + *abl* = cōnfidēns; illā
 virgā frētus : caduceō frētus (ūtēns)
 trā-nāre = trāns-natāre
 apex -icis *m* = vertex
 Atlās -antis *m* = mōns Maurētāniae
 (et hērōs) quī caelum vertice
 (umeris) fulcīre dicitur
 fulcīre -sisse -tum = sustinēre

Cyllēnius -ī *m*, Mercurius; < Cyllēnē
-ēs *f*, mōns Peloponnēsī ubi nātus
est Mercurius
nīlī nīxum = labōrāre, operam dare
praeceps -cipitis *adi* (< prae + caput)
= praecipitāns; tōtō corpore prae-
ceps sē misit (: sē praecipitāvit) ad
undās

piscōsus -a -um = plēnus piscium
iūxtā aequora



planta -ae *f* = pedis pars infima
māgālia -ium *n pl* = casae Libycae

fundāre = fundāmenta locāre (aedi-
ficii), condere
novāre = novam rem facere; tēcta
novāre = novās domōs aedificāre
stēllātus -a -um (< stēlla) : gemmātus
iaspis -idis *f* = gemma splendida
ārdēbat : splendēbat
mūrex -icis *m* = purpura (color)
laena -ae *f* = pallium ē lānā factum

quae mūnera dīves Dīdō fēcērat

tēla -ae *f* = vestis quae textitur; tēlās
dīs-cernere : texere (tenuī aurō :
filis aureis)

in-vādere = impetum facere, prōtinus
accēdere/incipere

uxōrius -a -um = uxōrem habēns,
uxōrī pārēns

ipse deōrum rēgnātor mē tibi (: ad
tē) dē-mittit dē clārō Olympō

rēgnātor -ōris *m* = rēx
torquet : versat, regit

haec mandāta (imperia) mē ferre
iubet per celerēs aurās

quā spē in Libycīs terrīs ōtium teris?
terere trīvisse trītum = (tempus)
frūstrā cōnsūmere, perdere

surgentem = crēscēntem | Ijū-lī
hērēs -ēdis *m* = is cui trāduntur rēs
virī mortuī

Hic primum paribus nītēns Cyllēnius ālīs 252

cōnstitit: hinc tōtō praeceps sē corpore ad undās
mīsīt avī similis, quae circum lītora, circum

piscōsōs scopulōs humilis volat aequora iūxtā. 255

Ut primum ālātīs tetigit māgālia plantīs 259

Aenēān fundantem arcēs ac tēcta novantem 260

cōnspicit. Atque illī stēllātus iaspide fulvā

ēnsis erat Tyriōque ārdēbat mūrīce laena

dēmissa ex umerīs, dīves quae mūnera Dīdō

fēcērat, et tenuī tēlās discrēverat aurō.

Continuō invādit: “Tū nunc Karthāginis altae 265

fundāmenta locās pulchramque – uxōrius! – urbem

exstruis – heu, rēgnī rērumque oblīte tuārum!

Iipse deum tibi mē clārō dēmittit Olympō

rēgnātor, caelum ac terrās quī nūmine torquet,

ipse haec ferre iubet celerīs mandāta per aurās: 270

Quid struis? aut quā spē Libycīs teris ōtia terrīs?

Sī tē nūlla movet tantārum glōria rērum, [.....]

Ascanium surgentem et spēs hērēdis Iūli 274

275 respice, cui rēgnum Italiae Rōmānaque tellūs

dēbētur!” Tālī Cyllēnius ōre locūtus

mortālīs vīsūs mediō sermōne reliquit

et procul in tenuem ex oculīs ēvānuīt auram.

At vērō Aenēās aspectū obmūtuit āmēns,

280 arrēctaeque horrōre comae et vōx faucibus haesit.

Ārdet abīre fugā dulcīsq̄e relinquere terrās,

attonitus tantō monitū imperiōque deōrum.

‘Heu, quid agat? quō nunc rēgīnam ambīre furentem

audeat adfātū? quae prīma exōrdia sūmat?’

285 Atque animum nunc hūc celerem nunc dīvidit illūc

in partīsq̄e rapit variās perque omnia versat.

Haec alternantī potior sententia vīsa est:

Mnesthea Sergestumque vocat fortemque Serestum

– ‘classem aptent tacitī sociōsq̄e ad litora cōgant,

290 arma parent et quae rēbus sit causa novandīs

dissimulent! Sēsē intereā – quandō optima Dīdō

nesciat et tantōs rumpī nōn spēret amōrēs –

temptātūrum aditūs et quae mollissima fandī

tempora, quis rēbus dexter modus.’ Ōcius omnēs

295 imperiō laetī pārent et iussa facessunt.

spēs hērēdis Iūli respice = respice
quae hērēs tuus Iūlus spērat
It-a-lijae

tālī ōre : tālibus verbīs

vīsūs -ūs m = cōnspectus
mortālēs vīsūs (: cōnspectum homi-
num) in mediō sermōne reliquit

ē-vānēscere -nuisse ↔ appārēre

aspectū deī
ob-mūtēscere -tuisse = mūtūs fieri
ar-rigere -rēxisse -rēctum = surgen-
tem/horrentem facere; arrēctae sunt
comae = comae horruērunt
faucēs -ium fpl = ōs/collum interius;
vōx in faucibus haesit = vōx defuit
ārdere + inf = ārdenter cupere
fugā abīre = aufugere

monitus -ūs m < monēre
Aenēās: “quid agam? ... audeam? ...
sūmam?”

ambīre -ivisse -itum = ōrātum adīre
quō adfātū (: quibus verbis) nunc
rēgīnam furentem ambīre audeat?
ad-fātus -ūs m < ad-fārī
exōrdium -i n = initium; exōrdium
sūmere = ōrdīrī, incipere
nunc... nunc = modo... modo; nunc
hūc nunc illūc animum celerem
dīvidit

alternāre = dubius esse (inter duo
cōnsilia); eī alternantī haec senten-
tia potior (= melior) vīsa est: ...
Mnestheus -ī m, Trōiānus; -a acc Gr
Mnestheum Sergestumque... vocat,
quibus imperat ut ‘classem aptent...’
(“classem aptāte...!”)
cōgere = convenīre iubēre

quae sit causa rēbus novandīs (: rēs
novandī, novī cōnsiliū)
dis-simulāre = cēlāre (simulandō)
quandō = quoniam
‘sēsē intereā ... aditūs (: eam adīre)
temptātūrum esse’
spērare + acc+ inf = (fore) putāre,
expectāre
ad-itus -ūs m < ad-īre
quae sint mollissima (: placidissima)
tempora fandī (: eam adfandī), quī
modus dexter rēbus (: rēs agendī)
dexter -era -erum = conveniēns
ōcius adv comp = celerius, celeriter

facessere = citō perficere, exsequi

At rēgīna dolōs – quis fallere possit amantem? –

praesēnsit, mōtūsque excēpit prīma futūrōs

– omnia tūta timēns. Eadem impia Fāma furentī

dētulit ‘armārī classem cursumque parārī!’

Saevit inops animī tōtamque incēnsa per urbem

300

bachātur, quālis commōtis

excita sacrīs



Bacchae

Thyīas, ubi audītō stimulant trietērica ‘Bacchō!’

orgia nocturnusque vocat clāmōre Cithaerōn.

Tandem hīs Aenēān compellat vōcibus ultrō:

“Dissimulāre etiam spērāstī – perfide! – tantum

305

posse nefās tacitusque meā dēcēdere terrā?

Nec tē noster amor nec tē data dextera quondam

nec moritūra tenet crūdēlī fūnere Dīdō?

Quīn etiam hībernō mōliris sidere classem

et mediīs properās Aquilōnibus ire per altum,

310

crūdēlis! Quid, sī nōn arva aliēna domōsque

ignōtās peterēs, et Trōia antīqua manēret,

Trōia per undōsum peterētur classibus aequor?

Mēne fugis? Per ego hās lacrimās dextramque

tuam tē

prae-sentire = ante sentire
mōtus -ūs *m* < movēre
ex-cipere = exaudire, cognōscere

tūta : quae tūta videntur
rēgīnae furentī

dē-ferre + *acc*+*inf*= nūntiāre

saevire = saevus esse, furere
in-ops -opis *adi* + *gen* = egēnus; in-
ops animi/mentis : āmēns
bachārī = furere ut *Baccha* (-ae *f*),
fēmina incēnsa Bacchum adōrāns
com-mōtis sacrīs : cum sacra (sacrae
rēs) moventur/quatiuntur | *sac*-rīs
ex-ciēre -civisse -citum = excitāre
Thyias -adis *f* = Baccha; quālis Th.
audītō ‘Bacchō’ clāmōre: “Bacche!”
stimulāre = incitāre; ubi *eam* stimu-
lant orgia trietērica | trietērica =
tertiō quōque annō celebrāta
orgia -ōrum *n pl* = diēs fēstī Bacchī
nocturnus -a -um < nox (noctū vocat)
Cithaerōn -is *m*, mōns Graeciae ubi
orgia nocturna celebrantur
ultrō *adv* = nōn rogātus, per sē

etiam spērāvistī tantum nefās dis-
simulāre posse...?

tacitus (: clam) ē meā terrā dē-cēdere

nec tē tenet noster amor nec...?
dextera = dextra; data dextera : prō-
missum (quō dextera datur)

moritūrus -a -um *part fut* < mori
fūnus -eris *n* : mors

hībernō sidere (: caelō) : hībernō
tempore, hieme

classem mōliri = classem aptāre/ar-
māre

num Trōia (ā tē) peterētur...? : num
Trōiam peterēs...?
undōsus -a -um = undīs turbātus

per hās lacrimās dextramque tuam
... ego tē ōrō (v. 319) ...

315 – quandō aliud mihi iam miserae nihil ipsa reliquī –

per cōnūbia nostra, per inceptōs hymenaeōs,

sī bene quid dē tē meruī, fuit aut tibi quicquam

dulce meum, miserēre domūs lābentis et istam

– ōrō, sī quis adhūc precibus locus – exue mentem!

320 Tē propter Libycae gentēs Nomadumque tyranni

ōdēre, infēnsi Tyrii; tē propter eundem

exstinctus pudor et, quā sōlā sīdera adībam,

fāma prior. Cui mē moribundam dēseris, hospes?

– hoc solum nōmen quoniam dē ‘coniuge’ restat.

325 Quid moror? An mea Pygmalion dum moenia frāter

dēstruat aut captam dūcat Gaetūlus Iarbās?

Saltem sī qua mihi dē tē suscepta fuisset

ante fugam subolēs, sī quis mihi parvulus aulā

lūderet ‘Aenēās’, quī tē tamen ōre referret,

330 nōn equidem omnīnō capta ac dēserta vidērer.”

Dīxerat. Ille Iovis monitis immōta tenēbat

lūmina et obnīxus cūram sub corde premēbat.

Tandem pauca refert: “Ego tē, quae plūrima fandō

ēnumerāre valēs, numquam, rēgīna, negābō

335 prōmeritam, nec mē meminisse pigēbit Elissae,

quandō iam nihil aliud ipsa mihi reliquī; (nihil aliud : quam meās lacrimās et tuum prōmissum)
in-ceptus -a -um = coeptus
hymenaei -ōrum *m pl* = coniugium
sī quid bene meruī dē tē (= sī quid tibi bene fēci) aut *sī* quicquam meum (: ā mē factum) tibi dulce fuit quicquam = quidquam
miserēri + *gen* = miserāri + *acc*; miserēre domūs *meae* (: generis mei) lābentis!
sī (ali)quī locus *est* precibus exue (: mūtā) istam mentem!

propter tē
Nomadēs -um *m pl* = Numidae
mē ōdērunt
Tyrii *mihi* infēnsi *sunt*
propter tē eundem : etiam propter tē
exstinctus *est* pudor et fāma (: glōria) prior, quā sōlā sīdera adībam!

moribundus -a -um = brevī moritūrus, moriēns

quoniam hoc solum nōmen (‘hospes’) restat dē (: prō) ‘coniuge’

an dum frāter Pygmalion mea moenia dēstruat aut captam *mē* dūcat Gaetūlus Iarbās?
Iar-bās

sī (ali)qua subolēs mihi fuisset dē tē suscepta (: genita) ante fugam *tuam* subolēs -is *f* = prōlēs
sī (ali)quis parvulus ‘Aenēās’ mihi lūderet *in* aulā

quī tē tamen ōre (: vultū) *mihi* referret (tamen : etsi abessēs)

monita -ōrum *n pl* < monēre; Iovis monitis = Iovis monitū
im-mōtus -a -um = quī nōn movētur

lūmina : oculōs
obnīxus -a -um = cōnstāns
refert : respondet
ego numquam negābō tē, rēgīna, *dē mē* prō-meritam esse quae plūrima fandō ēnumerāre valēs (= potes)
ē-numerāre = multa dicere numerō

prō-merēri -itum *dēp* = merēre
pigēre: mē piget ↔ mē iuvat
Elissa -ae *f* = Dīdō

dum ipse memor *sum* meī = dum
memoria mihi est; meī *gen* < ego
spīritus -ūs *m* (< spīrāre) = anima

abs-condere -disse -ditum = cēlāre;
hanc fugam abscondere

fūrtō *adv* = fūrtīvē

nē finge! : nōlī tē fallere!
coniugis taedās prae-tendere : uxō-
rem dūcere
taeda -ae *f* = fax iugālis
prae-tendere -disse = ante sē tendere
foedus -eris *n* = lēx inter duōs statūta;
in hoc foedus (: coniugium) vēnī
sī fāta mē paterentur meīs auspiciis
dūcere vītam (: vīvere)
auspiciū -ī *n* (< auspex) = imperi-
um; meīs auspiciis : ut mihi libet
sponte meā = meā voluntāte
com-pōnere ↔ excitāre

rel-i-quiās
colerem : cūrārem

recidīvus -a -um = resurgēns, reno-
vātus; meā manū Pergama recidiva
posuissē (: restituissē) victīs
Grŷnēus -a -um < Grŷnium, civitās
Asiae Apollinī sacra | It-a-li-am
Italiam magnam Grŷnēus Apollō mē
iussit capessere (= petere/capere);
Italiam capessere mē iussērunt
sortēs Lyciae (ab Apolline datae)
Lycius -a -um < Lycia, ubi Apollō
sortēs (respōsa dē fātō) reddit
hic amor *meus*, haec patria *mea* est
sī tē, Phoenissam, Karthāginis arcēs
Libycaeque urbis aspectus dētinet,
quae invidia est Teucrōs in terrā
Ausoniā cōsidere? (: cūr Teucrīs
invidēs... cōsidere?)
tandem : dic mihi! rogō tē!

exter -era -erum = quī extrā est
et (etiam) nōs exterum rēgnum
quaerere fās est

quotiēns = quotiēs; totiēs quotiēs...
mē imāgō patris Anchīsae turbida...
in somnīs admonet et terret

igneus -a -um < ignis

imāgō = quod in somnīs vidētur;
turbida : perturbāta

mē puer Ascanius admonet
iniūria capitis cārī : iniūria capiti
(: puerō) cārō facta
fraudāre = fallere; + *abl* iniūriā ad-
imere | fātālis -e = fātō datus

dum memor ipse meī, dum spīritus hōs regit artūs.

Prō rē pauca loquar: neque ego hanc abscondere

fūrtō

spērāvī (nē finge!) fugam, nec coniugis umquam

praetendī taedās aut haec in foedera vēnī.

Mē sī fāta meīs paterentur dūcere vītam

340

auspiciis et sponte meā compōnere cūrās,

urbem Trōiānam primum dulcisque meōrum

reliquiās colerem, [Priamī tēcta alta manērent,]

et recidiva manū posuissē Pergama victīs! –

sed nunc Italiam magnam Grŷnēus Apollō,

345

Italiam Lyciae iussēre capessere sortēs;

hic amor, haec patria est. Sī tē Karthāginis arcēs

Phoenissam Libycaeque aspectus dētinet urbis,

quae tandem Ausoniā Teucrōs cōsidere terrā

invidia est? Et nōs fās externa quaerere rēgna.

350

Mē patris Anchīsae, quotiēns ūmentibus umbrīs

nox operit terrās, quotiēns astra ignea surgunt,

admonet in somnīs et turbida terret imāgō;

mē puer Ascanius capitisque iniūria cārī,

quem rēgnō Hesperiae fraudō et fātālibus arvīs.

355

Nunc etiam interpres dīvum Iove missus ab ipsō
(testor utrumque caput) celerīs mandāta per aurās
dētulit: ipse deum manifestō in lūmine vīdī
intranter mūrōs vōcemque hīs auribus hausī.

360 Dēsine mēque tuīs incendere tēque querēllīs!
Italiam nōn sponte sequor.”

Tālia dīcentem iamdūdum āversa tuētur
hūc illūc volvēns oculōs tōtumque pererrat
lūminibus tacitīs, et sic accēnsa profātur:

365 “Nec tibi dīva parēns generis nec Dardanus auctor
– perfide! – sed dūrīs genuit tē cautibus horrēns
Caucasus Hyrcānaeque admōrunt ūbera tigrēs!
Nam quid dissimulō aut quae mē ad māiōra re-
servō?

Num flētū ingemuit nostrō? num lūmina flexit?

370 num lacrimās victus dedit aut miserātus amantem
est?

Quae quibus anteferam? iam iam nec māxima Iūnō
nec Sātūrnus haec oculīs pater aspicit aequīs.
Nusquam tūta fidēs. Ēiectum litore, egentem
excēpī et rēgnī – dēmēns – in parte locāvī.

interpres -etis m = lēgātus; interpres
dīvōrum ab ipsō Iove missus per
celerēs aurās mandāta dētulit
testārī = testem facere
utrumque caput nostrum : et meum
et tuum caput
manifestus -a -um = plānus, clārus

auribus haurīre = audīre

dēsine mēque tēque (et mē et tē)
tuīs querēllīs incendere!
It-a-līam
nōn mēā sponte sequor (: petō)
versus nōn integer

eum tālia dīcentem
tuētur = intueitur

per-errāre = errāre per, lūstrāre

lūminibus : oculīs (tacitīs: silentiō)

nec tibi est dīva parēns nec Dardanus
auctor generis
auctor -ōris m = is ā quō rēs orta est
cautēs -is f = saxum acūtum
in dūrīs cautibus tē genuit horrēns
Caucasus tigrēsque Hyrcānae tibi
ūbera admōvērunt (: tē aluērunt)
Caucasus -i m, mōns longinquus
Hyrcānus -a -um < Hyrcānia -ae f,
regiō Asiae longinqua | tīg-rēs
quid dissimulō? : quid (cūr) simu-
landō vērum celō?
re-servāre = servāre
ad quae māiōra (malā) mē reservō?

flētū nostrō : ob flētum meum
lūmina flexit : oculōs āvertit



ante-ferre = praeferre
quae quibus anteferam? : quae prius
/posterior dicam? unde incipiam?
Sātūrnus pater = Iuppiter
aequus -a -um = iūstus

nusquam adv = nullō locō; nus-
quam tūta est fidēs
in litore

eum excēpī et in parte rēgnī locāvī

āmissam classem *servāvī*

furiae -ārum *pl* = furor, ira furēns
augur -is *m* = vātēs (Apollō est deus
vātum)

nunc *etiam* interpres divorum ab
ipsō love missus

horridus -a -um = horribilis

scilicet...! : num...?

is labor, ea cūra : labor, cūra dē eā rē
deōs quiētōs (: placidōs) sollicitat!
sollicitāre = (animum) turbāre, cūrā
afficere
re-fellere = falsa repellere; neque
tua dicta refellō
(locum) sequi = petere | *It-a-li-am*
rēgna : rēgnū *tuum*

pia nūmina : dii qui impiōs pūniunt
equidem spērō *in* mediis scopulis *tē*
supplicia hausūrum *esse*
supplicium haurire = supplicium
pati

ātrīs ignibus : facibus cum ātrō fūmō

sē-dūcere + *abl* = removēre (ab), dī-
videre; animā sēdūcere artūs : cor-
pus ab animā dividere

umbra : phantasma

et haec fāma (dē poenā tuā) mihi sub
īmōs Mānēs (: ad Inferōs) veniet

ab-rumpere = subitō finīre, inter-
pellāre; hīs dictīs medium sermō-
nem abrumpit
ex oculis *eius*

linquēns *eum* multa dīcere cūctan-
tem metū (: ob metum)

famulae *eam* suscipiunt
con-lābī = col-lābī

marmoreō thalamō (*dat* : *in* marmo-
reum thalamum) re-ferunt et *in*
strātis (: lectō) re-pōnunt

lēnīre = temperāre, mulcēre

sōlārī = cōnsōlārī

ex-sequi = facere (quod iubētur)
re-vīsere = iterum vīsere

Āmissam classem, sociōs ā morte redūxī

375

– heu furiīs incēnsa feror! – Nunc augur Apollō,

nunc Lyciae sortēs, nunc et love missus ab ipsō

interpres dīvum fert horrida iussa per aurās!

Scilicet is superīs labor est, ea cūra quiētōs

sollicitat! – Neque tē teneō neque dicta refellō:

380

ī, sequere Italiam ventīs, pete rēgna per undās!

Spērō equidem mediīs, sī quid pia nūmina possunt,

supplicia hausūrum scopulīs et nōmine “Dīdō!”

saepe vocātūrum! Sequar ātrīs ignibus absēns

et, cum frīgida mors animā sēdūxerit artūs,

385

omnibus umbra locīs aderō. Dabis, improbe, poenās!

Audiam, et haec Mānīs veniet mihi fāma sub īmōs.”

Hīs medium dictīs sermōnem abrumpit et aurās

aegra fugit sēque ex oculīs āvertit et aufert,

linquēns multa metū cūctantem et multa volentem 390

dīcere. Suscipiunt famulae conlāpsaque membra

marmoreō referunt thalamō strātisque repōnunt.

At pius Aenēas, quamquam lēnīre dolentem

sōlandō cupit et dictīs āvertere cūrās, |

iussa tamen dīvum exsequitur classemque revīsīt.

396

Tum vērō Teucrī incumbunt et lītore celsās
dēdūcunt tōtō nāvīs. Natat ūncta carīna,
frondentisque ferunt rēmōs et rōbora silvīs

400 īnfabricāta – fugae studiō!

.....

408 Quis tibi tum, Didō, cernentī tālia sēnsus!

quōsve dabās gemitūs, cum lītora fervere lātē

410 prōspicerēs arce ex summā, tōtumque vidērēs

miscērī ante oculōs tantīs clāmōribus aequor!

Improbe Amor, quid nōn mortālia pectora cōgis!

Īre iterum in lacrimās, iterum temptāre precandō

cōgitur et supplex animōs submittere amōrī,

415 nē quid inexpertum – frūstrā moritūra – relinquat.

“Anna, vidēs tōtō properārī lītore circum:

undique convēnere; vocat iam carbasus aurās,

puppibus et laetī nautae imposuere corōnās.

Hunc ego sī potuī tantum spērāre dolōrem,

420 et perferre, soror, poterō. Miserae hoc tamen ūnum

exsequere, Anna, mihī – sōlam nam perfidus ille

tē colere, arcānōs etiam tibi crēdere sēnsūs,

sōla virī mollīs aditūs et tempora nōrās:

(operī) in-cumbere = labōrāre
ā tōtō lītore celsās nāvēs dēdūcunt
ungere ūnxisse ūnctum = perfundere;
ūncta carīna : nāvēs pice ūnctae;
pix picis f = color nigerimus quō
lignum ungitur servandī causā
frondēs -entis adi = frondeus; fron-
dentēs rēmōs : nōndum fabricātōs
ē silvīs

īn-fabricātus -a -um = nōn fabricātus
versus nōn integer (item v. 503)

nāvis pice  pix
ungitur

quis (: quī) tibi fuit sēnsus! : quid tū
sēnsistī!

fervere/fervere = ārdere (studiō la-
bōrantium)

in lacrimās īre : lacrimās effundere
precandō : precibus

animum (suum)
sub-mittere + dat = mittere sub, pā-
rentem facere

in-expertus -a -um (< -experīrī);
n quod nēmō expertus est

“Anna” inquit, “vidēs in tōtō lītore
properārī (: eōs properāre) circum”
circum adv (: circum tōtum lītus)

carbasus -ī f = vēlum; carbasus iam
aurās vocat (: ventum expectat)

et nautae laetī corōnās puppibus (dat
: in puppīs) imposuerunt

sī (: quoniam) ego potuī hunc tantum
dolōrem spērāre (: praesentire), et
(: etiam) eum perferre poterō
mihī miserae...

nam perfidus ille tē sōlam colere, tibi
etiam arcānōs sēnsūs crēdere solet
(colere, crēdere: inf prō ind)
colere = diligenter cūrāre
arcānus -a -um = aliīs ignōtus, prī-
vātus

tū sōla virī mollēs aditūs et tempora
(: idōnea tempora virī adeundi)
nōverās (: nōvistī)

ī, soror, atque hostem supplex adfāre superbum:

Nōn ego cum Danaīs Trōiānam excindere gentem 425

Aulide iūrāvī classemve ad Pergama mīsī,

nec patris Anchīsae cinerēs Mānīsve revelli:

cūr mea dicta negat dūrās dēmittere in aurīs?

Quō ruit? Extrēmum hoc miserae det mūnus amanti:

expectet facilemque fugam ventōsque ferentis! 430

Nōn iam coniugium antiqum, quod prōdidit, ōrō,

nec pulchrō ut Latiō careat rēgnumque relinquat:

tempus ināne petō, requiem spatiumque furōrī,

dum mea mē victam doceat fortūna dolēre!

Extrēmam hanc ōrō veniam – miserēre sorōris! – 435

quam mihi cum dederit cumulātam morte remittam.”

Tālibus ōrābat, tālisque miserrima flētūs

fertque refertque soror, sed nullīs ille movētur

flētibus aut vōcēs ūllās tractābilis audit.

Fāta obstant placidāsque virī deus obstruit aurīs. 440

.....

Mēns immōta manet, lacrimae volvuntur inānēs! 449

Tum vērō infēlix fātis exterrita Dīdō 450

mortem ōrat – taedet caelī convexa tuērī.

Aulis -idis *f*, portus unde classis
Graecōrum Trōiam profecta est
iūrāre = diīs testibus affirmāre; ego
nōn iūrāvī ‘mē Trōiānam gentem
excissuram esse’ (ut Graeci)
cinerēs : ossa sepulta, sepulcrum
re-vellere -lisse -vulsum = ēripere,
perturbāre (revelli: ut Diomēdēs?)
cūr negat (: nōn vult) mea dicta in
dūrās aurēs dēmittere (: admittere)

ventus ferēns = ventus secundus

prō-dere -didisse -ditum = perfidē
fallere

requiēs -ētis *f*, *acc* -iem = quiēs
spatium -ī *n* = tempus quod interest;
requiem spatiumque (furōrī) : spa-
tium requiescendī (mihi furentī)
dum (: ut interim) mea fortūna mē
victam dolēre doceat

cumulāre = augēre (additō praemiō)
remittam : reddam, referam

tālibus *verbis*
tālēs flētūs : tālia verba cum flētū

aut (: neque) ūllās vōcēs tractābilis
audit = et omnēs vōcēs in-tractā-
bilis audit
placidās : immōtās
ob-struere = claudere prohibendō

inānēs : vānae (: nēquiquam)

taedēre (+ *acc*) = pigēre; taedet *eam*
caelī convexa tuērī (= intuērī)
convexum caelī = orbis caelī, caelum

Quō magis inceptum peragat lūcemque relinquat,

vīdit, tūricremis cum dōna impōneret ārīs,

– horrendum dictū! – laticēs nigrēscere sacrōs

455 fūsaque in obscēnum sē vertere vīna cruōrem!

Hoc vīsum nūllī, nōn ipsī effāta sorōrī.

Praetereā fuit in tēctīs dē marmore templum

coniugis antīquī mīrō quod honōre colēbat,

velleribus niveīs et fēstā fronde revīnctum:

460 hinc exaudīrī vōcēs et verba vocantis

vīsa virī, nox cum terrās obscūra tenēret,

sōlaque culminibus fērālī carmine bŭbō

saepe querī et longās in flētum dŭcere vōcēs.

Multaque praetereā vātum praedicta priōrum

465 terribilī monitū horrificant. Agit ipse furentem

in somnīs ferus Aenēās, semperque relinqui

sōla sibī, semper longam incommitāta vidētur

īre viam et Tyriōs dēsertā quaerere terrā.

.....

474 Ergō ubi concēpit furiās ēvicta dolōre

475 dēcrēvitque morī, tempus sēcum ipsa modumque

exigit et maestam dictīs adgressa sorōrem

quō magis = ut eō magis
inceptum -i n = cōsiliū parātum
lūcem (: vītām) relinquere : morī

tūri-cremus -a -um: āra tūricrema =
āra in quā tūs cremātur (ūrītur)

nigrēscere = niger fieri
nig|rēs-ce-re|sac-rōs

obscēnus -a -um = foedus, horribilis
(vīdit...) fūsaque vīna in obscēnum
cruōrem sē vertere (: mūtārī)

vīsum -i n = quod vīsum est; hoc vī-
sum nūllī, nōn ipsī sorōrī effāta est
(: nārāvīt)
in tēctīs : in aedibus

(coniūnx) antīquus = prior

vellus -eris n = pellis ovis cum lānā
fēstus -a um = diē fēstō dignus
re-vīncire = vīnciendō cingere

hinc vōcēs et verba virī vocantis ex-
audīrī eī vīsa sunt,
cum nox obscūra
terrās tenēret

bŭbō



in culminibus
fērālīs -e = dē mortuis
bŭbō -ōnis m/f, avis quae noctū 'bŭ-
bŭ' facit ('longās vōcēs dŭcit')
bŭbō saepe querī eī vīsa est

vātum priōrum : vātum veterum

horrificāre = horrentem facere

ipse ferus Aenēās eam furentem in
sompnīs agit
sōla relinqui sibi vidētur
in-comitātus -a -um = sine comite

in terrā dēsertā

con-cipere -iō -cēpisse -ceptum = in
sē (in mente) recipere
ē-vīncere = superāre

dē-cernere -crēvisse -crētum = cōn-
stituere
(sē-cum) ex-igere = reputāre
ad-/ag-gredi -gressum (< ad + gradi)
= adire

tegit : cēlat
serēnāre = serēnum/clārum facere

“invēnī” inquit “...”
grātārī + dat ↔ miserērī

solvere + abl = liberāre

iūxtā finem Ōceanī
sōl cadēns = sōl occidēns

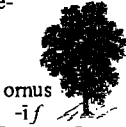
Aethiopēs -um *m pl*, incolae Aethio-
piae (Africāe interiōris)
Atlās axem stēllis ārdentibus aptum
umerō torquet (: volvit)
axis -is *m* = orbis caelī
aptus -a -um + abl = ōrnātus

hinc (: ex hōc locō) sacerdōs Mas-
sylaē gentis mihi mōnstrāta est

carminibus: vātēs et sacerdōtēs
verba sacra *canunt*

aliīs *mentibus* (: in aliās mentēs)
im-mittere (+ dat) < in-mittere

sistere = stantem facere; *dīcit* ‘sē
sistere aquam in fluvīis...’ | *ret-rō*
retrō adv = eō unde vērērunt (←)
mūgīre = ‘mū’ facere (ut bōs)
terram mūgīre vidē-
bis : terra mūgīre
tibi vidēbitur
dē montibus



ornus
-ī f

testor deōs et tē, cāra germāna... : ‘...
magicus -a -um; ars magica: quā rēs
contrā nātūram fierī videntur
invītus -a -um = nōlēns (↔ libēns)
‘*mē* invītam artibus magicīs accingī
(: armārī, ūtī)’ | *-ier inf pass* = *-ī*
sēcrētus -a -um = sōlus, sine sociīs
pyra -ae *f* = roguis
in tēctō (: domō) interiōre
in thalamō

vir impius (: Aenēās)
exuviae -ārum *f pl* (< exuere) = vesti-
menta

super-impōnās (: super pyram)
ne-fandus -a -um = infandus
mē iuvat (: dēlectat) abolēre cūncta
monimenta virī nefandī
monimentum -ī *n* = monumentum;
m. virī = quod monet dē virō
: ita mihi mōnstrat (: mē docet)
sacerdōs

cōnsilium vultū tegit ac spem fronte serēnat:

“Invēnī, germāna, viam – grātāre sorōrī! –

quae mihi reddat eum vel eō mē solvat amantem.

Ōceanī finem iūxtā sōlemque cadentem

480

ultimus Aethiopum locus est, ubi māximus Atlās

axem umerō torquet stēllis ārdentibus aptum:

hinc mihi Massylaē gentis mōnstrāta sacerdōs;

.....

haec ‘sē carminibus’ prōmittit ‘solvere mentēs

487

quās velit’ ast ‘aliīs dūrās immittere cūrās;

sistere aquam fluvīis et vertere sīdera retrō!’

Nocturnōsque movet Mānīs; mūgīre vidēbis

490

sub pedibus terram et dēscendere montibus ornōs!

Testor, cāra, deōs et tē, germāna, tuumque

dulce caput: ‘magicās invītam accingier artīs.’

Tū sēcrēta pyram tēctō interiōre sub aurās

ērige et arma virī, thalamō quae fixa reliquit

495

impius, exuviāsque omnīs lectumque iugālem,

quō perīī, superimpōnās! Abolēre nefandī

cūncta virī monimenta iuvat, mōnstratque sacer-

dōs.”

Haec effāta silet; pallor simul occupat ōra.

500 Nōn tamen Anna novīs praetexere fūnera sacrīs

germānam crēdit, nec tantōs mente furōrēs

concipit aut graviōra timet quam morte Sychaeī.

Ergō iussa parat.

At rēgīna, pyrā penetrālī in sēde sub aurās

505 ērēctā ingentī taedīs atque īlice sectā,

intenditque locum sertīs et fronde corōnat

fūnerēā; super exuviās ēnsemque relictum

effigiemque torō locat, haud ignāra futūrī.

Stant ārae circum et crīnīs effūsa sacerdōs

510 ter centum tonat ōre deōs, Erebumque Chaosque

tergeminamque Hecatēn, tria virginis ōra Diānae.

.....

mola -ae f



517 Ipsa molā manibusque piīs altāria iūxtā

– ūnum exūta pedem vinclīs, in veste recīnctā –

testātur moritūra deōs et cōnscia fātī

520 sīdera; tum, sī quod nōn aequō foedere amantīs

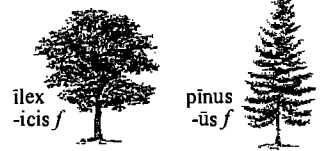
cūrae nūmen habet iūstumque memorque, precātur.

Nox erat, et placidum carpēbant fessa sopōrem

corpora per terrās, silvaeque et saeva quiērant

pallor -ōris *m* < pallēre
occupāre = capere, operire; pallor
ōs occupat : pallēscit
nōn tamen Anna crēdit germānam
novīs sacrīs fūnus (: mortem) prae-
texere | sac-rīs

mente con-cipere = mente capere,
intellegere



penetrālīs -e = interior
pyrā ingentī in sēde (: locō) pene-
trālī sub aurās ērēctā ex taedā...
taeda -ae *f* = lignum *pīnūs* arboris
īlex -icis *f*, genus arboris et lignum

in-tendere + *abl* = exōrnāre

fūnerēus -a -um < fūnus
super *adv* : super pyram

effigiemque *Aenēae* in torō locat
futūrī : rei futūrae

crīnēs (*acc*) effūsa = ut crīnēs ef-
fūdīt, crīnibus effūsīs (= passīs)

tonat ōre : tonantī vōce invocāt
Erebus -ī *m*, Chaos -ī *n*, Hecatē -ēs
(*acc Gr* -ēn) *f*, diī/dea Inferōrum
ter-geminus -a -um = trium partium;
Hecatē virgō, quae eadem Diāna
vocātur, tria ōra gerit

molere -uisse -itum = sēmen fran-
gere *molā* (īnstrūmentō rotundō)
mola -ae *f* = sēmen molitum (sacri-
ficiis mola et sāl in āram spargitur)
ipsa (Didō) *cum* molā manibusque
piīs iūxtā altāria.....

: ut ūnum pedem vinculis (calceō)
exuit (: alterō pede nūdātō)

re-cingere = cingulō solvere
.....moritūra testātur deōs et sīdera
cōnscia fātī (quae fātum sciunt)

nōn aequō foedere amantēs = aman-
tēs qui/quae nōn aequē amantur
sī (ali)quod nūmen iūstum memor-
que nōn aequō foedere amantēs
cūrae habet, (id nūmen) precātur
cūrae habere = cūrāre

sopor -ōris *m* = somnus; sopōrem
carpere = dormire; fessa corpora
placidum sopōrem carpēbant

quiēscere -ēvisse = quiētus fieri;
quiērant = quiēverant

lāpsus -ūs *m* < lābī; lāpsū : cursū

volucris -is *f* = avis; pictae : variō-
rum colōrum | volūc-rēs

liquidus -a -um = fluēns (ut aqua)
: et volucrēs quae lacūs lātē liquidōs
et quae rūra dūmīs aspera (: ob dū-
mōs invia) tenent (: incolunt)
in somnō positae sunt

dūmus
-ī *m*



at nōn quīēscit...
infēlix animī : in animō

in somnōs solvi = somnum capere
(= noctem accipere)

in-gemināre (< geminus) = duplex
fieri, augēri

flūctuāre = (flūctibus) iactārī
aestus -ūs *m* = turbō, mēns turbāta
sic ad-eō = sic verō
in-sistere = cōstanter pergere
sēcum corde volūtāre = cōgitāre, re-
putāre
procus -ī *m* = vir quī uxōrem petit
in-/ir-rīdēre -sisse -sum = dēridēre;
inrīsa : etsī irrīsa erō

dē-dignārī = spernere ut indignum;
quōs dēdignāta sim = cum eōs dē-
dignāta sim : etsī eōs dēdignāta sum
ultima Teucrōrum iussa = quidquid
Teucrī iusserint
iussa sequī : pārere
quia-ne eōs iuvat auxiliō meō ante
levātōs esse et grātia stat apud me-
morēs veteris bene factī? (: et quia
grātiā habent memorēs veteris
beneficiū?); bene factum = bene-
ficiū
fac mē velle : si vellem (eōs sequī)
quis autem mē sequī sinet invīsā-
que in ratibus superbis accipiet?
heu, perdita! nescīs necdum sentis
periūria gentis Laomedontae?
Laomedonteus -a -um < Laomedōn
-ontis *m*, pater Priamī, rēx perfidus
per-iūrium -ī *n* = maleficiū eius qui
falsum iūrat, perfidia (< perfidus)

manus -ūs *f* = caterva

aequora, cum mediō volvuntur sīdera lāpsū,

cum tacet omnis ager, pecudēs pictaeque volucrēs, 525

quaeque lacūs lātē liquidōs quaeque aspera dūmīs
rūra tenent, somnō positae sub nocte silentī.

[.....]

At nōn infēlix animī Phoenissa, neque umquam 529

solvitur in somnōs oculīsve aut pectore noctem 530

accipit: ingeminant cūrae rūsusque resurgēns

saevit amor magnōque irārum flūctuat aestū.

Sic adeō insisitit sēcumque ita corde volūtāt:

“Ēn, quid agō? rūsusque procōs inrīsa priōrēs

experiar? Nomadumque petam cōnūbia supplex, 535

quōs ego sim totiēns iam dēdignāta marītōs?

Īliacās igitur classīs atque ultima Teucrum

iussa sequar? quiane auxiliō iuvat ante levātōs

et bene apud memorēs veteris stat grātia factī?

Quis mē autem, fac velle, sinet ratibusque superbīs 540

invīsam accipiet? Nescīs – heu, perdita! – necdum

Laomedontēae sentīs periūria gentis?

Quid tum? sōla fugā nautās comitābor ovariantis?

an Tyriīs omnīque manū stīpātā meōrum

545 inferar et, quōs Sīdōniā vix urbe revelli,

rūsus agam pelagō et ventis dare vēla iubēbō?

Quīn morere ut merita es, ferrōque āverte dolōrem!”

.....

554 Aenēās celsā in puppī iam certus eundi

555 carpēbat somnōs, rēbus iam rīte parātīs.

Huic sē fōrma deī vultū redeuntis eōdem

obtulit in somnīs rūsusque ita vīsa monēre est

– omnia Mercuriō similis, vōcemque colōrem-
que et crīnīs flāvōs et membra decōra iuventae – :

560 “Nāte deā, potes hōc sub cāsū dūcere somnōs?

nec quae tē circum stent dēinde perīcula cernis,

dēmēns, nec Zephyrōs audīs spirāre secundōs?

Illa dolōs dirumque nefās in pectore versat

certa morī, variōsque īrārū concitat aestūs.

565 Nōn fugis hinc praeceps dum praecipitāre potestās?

Iam mare turbārī trabibus saevāsque vidēbis

conlūcēre facēs, iam fervere lītora flammīs,

sī tē hīs attigerit terrīs Aurōra morantem.

Hēia age, rumpe morās! Varium et mūtābile semper

570 fēmina!” Sic fātus noctī sē immiscuit ātrae.

inferar = mē inferam (ad Trōiānōs)
et eos quōs ex urbe Sīdōniā vix re-
velli rūsus agam pelagō (: in pela-
gus)?

quīn (+ imp) = at certē, age!
merēri -itum esse (dēp) = merēre
ferrō : gladiō

certus + ger/inf: certus eundi/ire
= quī certō cōstituit ire

somnōs carpere/dūcere = dormīre
rīte adv = rēctē, probē

huic fōrma deī eōdem vultū redeun-
tis sē obtulit (: sē ostendit)

vīsa est ita monēre....: “Nāte deā...”

Mercuriō similis omnibus (rēbus):
vōce, colōre, crīnibus flāvīs, mem-
bris decōris (acc prō abl)
collō-rem||qu’ et crīnīs

nāte deā! = fili deae!

quae perīcula deinde circum tē stent
deinde = posthāc

spirāre = flāre

con-citāre = excitāre

dum tibi est potestās praecipitandī

iam (+ fut) = mox
trabibus : nāvibus

con-/col-lūcēre = lūcēre

sī Aurōra tē in hīs terrīs morantem
attigerit

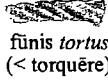
hēia! (= heus!) age, abrumpe morās!
mūtābilis -e = quī mūtārī potest
: fēmina est quod semper mūtātur!
im-miscēre + dat < in-miscēre

umbrīs : tenebrīs

corpus corripit = sē corripit
sociōs fatīgat praecipitēs : sociōs
labōrāre et sē praecipitāre iubet

trānstrum -ī n = sēdēs rēmigantium;
in trānstrīs

citī : citō
(+ v.594)



: ecce iterum nōs stimulat ut fugam
festinēmus tortōsque fūnēs incidā-
mus | festināre = properāre
sānctus -a -um = sacer, divīnus

placidus : benignus
ō, adsīs nōbīs placidusque nōs iuvēs
et sīdera in caelō dextra ferās!
dexter -tra -trum = favēns, fēlix
ē vāgīnā

fulmineus -a -um (<fulmen) = fulgēns
retināculum -ī n = fūnis

scōpae
-ārum f pl 

verrere: servus scōpīs verrit; nauta
rēmīs mare verrit : rēmīgat
adnīxī (: adnītētēs) torquent... ver-
runt : omnibus vīribus rēmīgat
caerula -ōrum n pl = mare caeruleum
caeruleus -a -um: color caeli/maris
prīma Aurōra, Tīthōnī cubile croce-
um līnquēns, terrās novō lūmine
spargēbat | cubile -is n = lectus
Tīthōnus -ī m, marītus Aurōrae

specula -ae f = turris unde prō-
spicitur; ē speculā
albēscere = albus (clārus) fieri

lītus et portum vacuum esse sēnsit
rēmex -īgis m = nauta quī rēmīgat

pectus decōrum percussa : ut pectus
decōrum percussit
flāvēns -entis adi = flāvus
ab-scindere -idis -issum = abripere
abscissa fiāventēs comās : ut flā-
ventēs comās abscidit
nostrō (: meō) rēgnō inlūserit
in-lūdere + dat = il-lūdere

Tum vērō Aenēās subitīs exterritus umbrīs

corripit ē somnō corpus sociōsque fatīgat

praecipitīs: “Vigilāte, virī, et cōnsīdite trānstrīs!

Solvite vēla citī! Deus aethēris missus ab altō

festināre fugam tortōsque incīdere fūnīs

575

ecce iterum stimulat. Sequimur tē, sāncte deōrum,
quisquis es, imperiōque iterum pārēmus ovantēs.

Adsīs, ō, placidusque iuvēs et sīdera caelō

dextra ferās!” Dīxit, vāgīnāque ēripit ēnsem

fulmineum strictōque ferit retinācula ferrō.

580

Īdem omnīs simul ārdor habet, rapiuntque ruuntque;

lītora dēseruēre, latet sub classibus aequor,

adnīxī torquent spūmās et caerula verrunt.

Et iam prīma novō spargēbat lūmine terrās

Tīthōnī croceum līnquēns Aurōra cubile.

585

Rēgīna ē speculīs ut prīmam albēscere lūcem

vīdit et aequātīs classem prōcēdere vēlīs,

lītoraque et vacuōs sēnsit sine rēmige portūs,

terque quaterque manū pectus percussa decōrum

flāvētīsque abscissa comās “Prō, Iuppiter! Ībit

590

hic” ait “et nostrīs inlūserit advena rēgnīs?

Nōn arma expedient tōtāque ex urbe sequentur,
dēripientque ratēs aliī nāvālibus? Īte,
ferte citī flammās, date tēla, impellite rēmōs!

nōne arma expedient aliī ...?

dē-ripere -iō -uisse -reptum = ēripere
ratēs (: nāvēs) ē nāvālibus
nāvālia -ium *n pl* = locus ubi nāvēs
aedificantur vel reficiuntur
im-pellere = movēre, agere

595 Quid loquor? aut ubi sum? quae mentem īnsānia
mūtāt?

quae īnsānia mentem *meam* mūtāt?

Īnfēlix Dīdō! nunc tē facta impia tangunt?
Tum decuit cum scēptra dabās! Ēn dextra fidēsque
quem 'sēcum patriōs' āiunt 'portāre Penātis',
quem 'subiisse umerīs cōnfectum aetāte parentem'!

nunc facta *tua* impia (: quod fidem
solvisti!) tē tangunt (: afficiunt)?
tum *facta tua impia tē tangere* decuit
(: decuisset) cum *eī* scēptrum dabās!
ēn dextra fidēsque *eius* quem...!

600 Nōn potuī abreptum dīvellere corpus et undīs
spargere? nōn sociōs, nōn ipsum absūmere ferrō
Ascanium patriisque epulandum pōnere mēnsīs?!

sub-iisse umeris : umeris portāvisse
cōn-ficere = invalidum facere

nōne potuī (: potuīsem) corpus *eius*
abreptum (: abripere ac) dīvellere?
dī-vellere = vī scindere

Vērūm anceps pugnae fuerat fortūna. – Fuisset!
Quem metuī moritūra? Facēs in castra tulissem

nōne sociōs, nōne ipsum Ascani-
um ferrō (: gladiō) absūmere *potuī*
patriisque mēnsīs (: atque in patriā
mensā) pōnere epulandum?!

anceps -cipitis *adi* = dubius
pugnae fortūna anceps *fuisset* (sī ita
fēcissem)

tulissem : ferre dēbuī (dēbuissem)

605 implēssemque forōs flammīs nātumque patremque
cum genere exstīnxem, mēmet super ipsa dedissem!

implēvissem = implēre dēbuī
forus -i *m* = nāvis interior (spatium
inter trānstra)
exstīnxissem : exstinguere dēbuī
mē-met = mē; mēmet ipsa super *eōs*
dedissem (: iēcissem)

Sōl! quī terrārum flammīs opera omnia lūstrās,
tūque hārum interpres cūrārum et cōnscia lūnō,
nocturnisque Hecatē triviīs ululāta per urbēs

lūstrāre (lūce/flammīs) = illūstrāre
lūnō interpres et cōnscia hārum cū-
rārum : quae hās cūrās (amōrem)
affers et scīs
trivium -i *n* = locus quō trēs viae
iunguntur; *in* triviīs nocturnis (ibi
Hecatē noctū adōrātur)
ululāre = ululātū invocāre

610 et Dīrae ultrīcēs et dī morientis Elissae,
accipite haec, mēritumque malīs advertite nūmen

Dīrae -ārum *f pl*, deae ultrīcēs
ultra -ōris *m*, ultrīx -icis *f*
accipite : audite
advertite nūmen meritum (: dēbitum)
malīs (: ad haec mala)

sī necesse est infandum caput (: Aenēam) portūs tangere ac terrīs (ad terrās) ad-nāre

terminus -ī *m* = lapis quī finem statuit, finis; *sī* hic terminus haeret (: fixus est)

audāx populus: Rutulī -ōrum *m pl*,
gēns Latīi quī Aenēae bellum fecit
vexāre = malō afficere, affligere

ex-torris -e (+*abl*) = profugus (ex)
ā-vellere -lisse -vulsum = abripere;
ā complexū Iūli āvulsus | Iū-li

utinam auxilium implōret...!

in-iquus -a -um = iniustus
pāx inīqua: cum Rutulis et Latīnīs
quā Trōiāni 'Latīni' appellātī sunt
optātā lūce : beātā vitā

cadat (: moriātur) *in* mediā harēnā
Aenēas iuvenis in fluviō mersus re-
pertus nōn est neque sepultus

fundō : ef-fundō

omne genus *eius* futurum

odiīs exercēre = ōdisse
haec mūnera mittite cinerī *meō!* (ad
mortuōs sepultōs mittuntur mūnera)

foedus -eris *n* = lēx pācis
suntō *imp fut pers 3 pl* = futūra sint

-re pers 2 sg pass = *-ris*: exoriāre,
sequāre = exoriāris, sequāris
utinam exoriāris (*tū*) ultor aliquis ex
meīs ossibus quī colōnōs Dardaniōs
face (: igne) ferrōque sequāris...!
aliquis ultor: *Hannibal* -alis *m*, dux
Poenōrum bellō Pūnicō secundō
dabunt sē : dabuntur

imprecor *ut sint* litora litoribus con-
trāria...! : ut semper hostēs sint!

im-precārī = precārī
nepōtēs : posterī
ne|pō-tēs-||qu'haec
animum in omnēs partēs versābat
quaerēns (: cupiēns) quam primum
lūcem (: vitam) invīsam abrumpere
quam primum = cum primum fierī
potest, quam celerrimē

et nostrās audite precēs! Sī tangere portūs

infandum caput ac terrīs adnāre necesse est,

et sic fāta Iovis poscunt, hic terminus haeret:

at bellō audācis populī vexātus et armīs,

615

finibus extorris, complexū āvulsus Iūli

auxilium implōret videatque indigna suōrum

fūnera! nec, cum sē sub lēgēs pācis inīquae

trādiderit, rēgnō aut optātā lūce fruātur,

sed cadat ante diem mediāque inhumātus harēnā! 620

Haec precor, hanc vōcem extrēmam cum sanguine

fundō.

Tum vōs, ō Tyriī, stirpem et genus omne futurum

exercēte odiīs, cinerīque haec mittite nostrō

mūnera! Nūllus amor populīs nec foedera suntō!

Exoriāre aliquis nostrīs ex ossibus ultor

625

quī face Dardaniōs ferrōque sequāre colōnōs,

nunc, ōlim, quōcumque dabunt sē tempore vīrēs!

Lītora lītoribus contrāria, flūctibus undās

imprecor, arma armīs – pugnent ipsīque nepōtēs-

que!" Haec ait, et partis animum versābat in omnīs 630

invīsam quaerēns quam primum abrumpere lūcem.

.....

642 At trepida et coeptis immānibus effera Didō,
 sanguineam volvēns aciem, maculisque trementis
 interfūsa genās et pallida morte futurā,
 645 interiōra domūs inrumpit līmina et altōs
 cōnscendit furibunda rogōs ēnsemque reclūdit
 Dardanium, nōn hōs quaesītum mūnus in ūsūs!
 Hīc, postquam Īliacās vestēs nōtumque cubīle
 cōnspexit, paulum lacrimīs et mente morāta
 650 incubuitque torō dīxitque novissima verba:
 “Dulcēs exuviae, dum fāta deusque sinēbat,
 accipite hanc animam mēque hīs exsolve cūrīs!
 Vixī et quem dederat cursum fortūna perēgī,
 et nunc magna meī sub terrās ībit imāgō.
 655 Urbem praeclāram statuī, mea moenia vīdī,
 ulta virum poenās inimicō ā frātre recēpī,
 fēlix, heu nimium fēlix, sī litora tantum
 numquam Dardaniae tetigissent nostra carīnae!”
 Dixit, et ōs impressa torō “Moriēmur inultae,
 660 sed moriāmur!” ait, “Sīc, sīc iuvat īre sub umbrās!
 Hauriat hunc oculīs ignem crūdēlis ab altō

coeptum -ī n = inceptum
 efferus -a -um = ferōx, saevus

aciēs -ēī f = sēnsus videndī, oculī
 genās trementēs maculis interfūsa
 (: ut genās... interfūdīt)
 inter-fundere = perfundere

interiōra līmina : domus interior
 in-/ir-rumpere = citō intrāre
 et altum rogum cōnscendīt
 furibundus -a -um = furēns
 (ēnsem) re-clūdere = ēdūcere

mūnus nōn in hunc ūsum quaesītum

lacrimīs et mente : cum lacrimis re-
 putāns

novissimus -a -um = ultimus

dum fāta deusque vōs dulcēs esse
 sinēbat

ex-solvere + abl =olvere, liberāre

cursum quem mihi dederat fortūna
 perēgī

meī gen < ego; imāgō meī (: Didō-
 nis)

ulta : ulciscēns
 poenās ā frātre inimicō recēpī = frā-
 ter inimicus poenās mihi dedit =
 frātre inimicum pūnīvi

sī tantum carīnae Dardaniae num-
 quam litora nostra tetigissent

ōs torō impressa : ut ōs torō (in to-
 rum) impressit
 moriēmur inultae : moriar inulta

sub umbrās : ad Īnferōs

utinam Dardanus crūdēlis ab altō
 (mari) hunc ignem oculīs hauriat
 (: cōnspiciat)

Dardanus -i *m* = Dardanius
ōmen -inis *n* = signum malī futūrī

ferrō (*dat*) : in ferrum (: in ēnsem)

con-lābī = col-lābī

sparsās manūs : extētās manūs

con-cutere -iō -cussisse -cussum =
quātere, permovēre; Fāma per ur-
bem concussam bacchātur (fūrit)

lāmenta -ōrum *n pl* = clāmōr plō-
rantium
fēmineus -a -um < fēmina

plangor -ōris *m* = clāmōr maerentis,
querēlla

im-mittere < in-mittere

sī, immissis hostibus, omnis Karthā-
gō aut antiqua Tyros rueret flam-
maeque fūrentēs volverentur per
culmina (: aedificia) hominumque
deōrumque (: et domūs et templā)

Dardanus, et nostrae sēcum ferat ōmina mortis!”

Dīxerat, atque illam media inter tālia ferrō

conlāpsam aspiciunt comitēs, ēnsemque cruōre

spūmantem sparsāsque manūs. It clāmōr ad alta 665

ātria – concussam bacchātur Fāma per urbem!

Lāmentis gemitūque et fēmineō ¹ululātū

tēcta fremunt, resonat magnīs plangōribus aethēr,

nōn aliter quam sī immissis ruat hostibus omnis

Karthāgō aut antiqua Tyros, flammaeque fūrentēs 670

culmina perque hominum volvantur perque deōrum!

.....

INDEX VOCABVLORVM

(Litteris obliquis [abc...] scribuntur vocābula quae appārent in ROMA AETERNA cap. XXXVI–XL)

A

-a *acc sg Gr dēcl II* = -um I.181,510, 611; IV.287
 -a *acc sg dēcl III* = -em I.483,587,619
 ab-igere -ēgisse -āctum IV.25
 ab-olēre -ēvisse I.720; IV.497
 ab-ripere -iō -uisse -reptum I.108; IV.600
 ab-rumpere IV.388,631
 ab-scindere -idis -issum IV.590
 abs-condere -disse -ditum IV.337
 ab-sistere -stitisse I.192
 ab-sūmere I.555; IV.601
 acanthus -ī m I.649,711
 ac-cendere -disse -cēsum I.29; IV.203,232,364
 ac-cingere sēdaccingī I.210; IV.493
 ac-cipere I.676; IV.611
 accitus -ūs m I.677
 acerbus -a -um I.668
 aciēs -ēi f IV.643
 ad-eō *adv* I.567; IV.533
 ad-fārī I.663; IV.424
 ad-fātus -ūs m IV.284
 ad-flāre I.591
 ad-foret = ad-esset I.576
 ad-/ag-gredi -gressum IV.476
 ad-imere -ēmis -ēemptum IV.244
 ad-ire (labōrēs) I.10
 aditus -ūs m IV.293,423
 ad-/al-loquī I.594; IV.8,222,226
 ad-monēre IV.353
 ad-movēre IV.367
 ad-nāre I.538; IV.613
 ad-nītī -nīxum I.144; IV.583
 ad-olēre I.704
 ad-quirere -sīvisse -sītum IV.175
 ad-spirāre I.694
 ad-surgere I.535; IV.86
 ad-vena -ae m/f IV.591
 ad-versus -a -um I.166,420
 aeger -gra -grum (cūris) I.208,351; IV.35,389
 aēnum -ī n I.213
 aēnus -a -um I.449
 aequāre I.193,508; IV.89,587
 aequor -oris n I.29,43,67,117,128, 142,146,164,376,381,511; IV.255, 313,411,524,582
 aequus -a -um I.479; IV.372,520
 aereus -a -um I.448
 aes aeris n I.35,449
 aestās -ātis f I.756
 aestus -ūs m I.107; IV.532,564
 aeternus -a -um I.36
 aethēr -eris m I.90,379,587; IV.167,574,668
 aetherius -a -um I.547
 af-fligere -xisse -ctum I.452
 Āfricus -ī m I.86

agger -eris m I.112
 aggerāre IV.197
 agnōscere -ōvisse I.406,470,488; IV.23
 ālātus -a -um IV.259
 albēscere IV.586
 alere -uisse altum IV.38
 āli-ger -era -erum I.663
 al-ligāre I.169
 almus -a -um I.306,618
 altāria -ium n pl IV.145,517
 alternāre IV.287
 altus -a -um, I.26(mēns),209
 amāratus -ī m I.693
 amārus -a -um IV.203
 ambāgēs -um f pl I.342
 ambire -īvisse -ītum IV.283
 ambō -ae -ō I.458
 ambrosius -a -um I.403
 āmēns -entis adi IV.203,279
 amicire - -ctum I.516
 amictus -ūs m I.412
 amplexus -ūs m I.687
 amplius *adv comp* I.683
 amplus -a -um I.725
 ān *acc sg Gr* = -am I.221,581,612, 631; IV.74,191,214,260
 anceps -cipitis adi IV.603
 ancora -ae f I.169
 anima -ae f IV.652
 animus -ī I.202
 annālēs -ium m pl I.373
 ante (aliōs omnēs) I.347
 ante-ferre IV.371
 antrum -ī n I.52,166
 aper aprī m I.324; IV.159
 apex -icis m IV.246
 aperire I.107
 ap-pellere -pulis -pulsum I.377
 ap-plicāre I.616
 aptāre I.552; IV.289
 aptus -a -um IV.482
 Aquilō -ōnis m I.102,391; IV.310
 aquōsus -a -um IV.52
 āra -ae f I.49,109,334,349,355,417; IV.56,62,200,204,219,453,509
 -arat plūsquamperf = -āverat I.195, 345,444,591
 arboreus -a -um I.190
 arcānus -a -um IV.422
 arcēre I.31
 ārdēns -entis adi I.423,472; IV.482
 ārdēre -sisse -sum I.491,515; IV.262; +inf I.581; IV.281
 ārdēscere I.713
 ārdor -ōris m IV.581
 arguere -uisse IV.13
 āridus -a -um I.175
 arma -ōrum n pl (Cereālia) 177
 armentum -ī n I.185

armus -ī m IV.11
 ar-rigere -rēxisse -rēctum I.579; IV.280
 ars artis f; pl I.657
 artifex -icis m I.455
 artus -ūs m I.173; IV.336,385
 -arunt = -āvērunt IV.168
 arvum -ī n I.569; IV.39,236,311,355
 arx arcis f I.20,56,366,420; IV.234, 260,347,410
 -as *acc pl Gr dēcl III* I.30,129,724, 744
 a-spectāre I.420
 aspectus -ūs m I.613; IV.279,348
 asper -era -erum I.14; IV.526
 -āsse = -āvisse pāg.6.3; I.548; IV.205
 -assent = -āvissent I.473
 ast I.46,116; IV.488
 -āstī = -āvistī IV.305
 astrum -ī n IV.352
 at: (sī...,) at I.543,557; IV.615
 ātrium -ī n I.726
 at-tingere -tigisse -tāctum I.737; IV.568
 at-tollere I.354; IV.49,176
 attonitus -a -um IV.282
 auctor -ōris m IV.365
 augur -is m IV.376
 aula -ae f I.140; IV.328
 aulaea -ōrum n pl I.697
 aura -ae f I.387,546; IV.176,226,270, 278,357,378,388,417,494,504
 aurātus -a -um I.741
 aurōra -ae f IV.7,129,568,585
 auspex -icis m IV.45
 auspiciū -ī n; pl IV.341
 Auster -trī m I.51,536
 ā-vehere I.512
 ā-vellere -lis -vulsum IV.616
 ā-vertere I.38,104,472,482,568; IV.362,389,394,547
 avidus -a -um I.514
 axis -is m IV.482
 B
 bāca -ae f I.(655)
 bācātus -a -um I.655
 bacchāri IV.301,666
 Bacchus -ī m (vinum) I.215
 bellāre I.466
 bellātrix -icis f I.493
 bene factum IV.539
 bibere I.749
 bidēns -entis f IV.57
 birēmīs -is f I.182
 blandus -a -um I.670
 brevia -ium n pl I.111
 būbō -ōnis m/f IV.462
 būcolicus -a -um pāg.6.2
 C
 cadere cecidisse cāsum I.334; IV.620; II.9; IV.81,480

caduceum -ī *n* IV.(242)
cadus -ī *m* I.195
caecus -a -um I.349,356,536;
IV.2,209
caelāre I.640
caelestis -e I.11, *m pl* I.387
caeruleus -a -um IV.(583)
caerula -ōrum *n pl* IV.583
caesariēs -ē *f* I.590
calēre I.417
candēns -entis *adi* IV.61
canistrum -ī *n* I.701
capessere I.77; IV.346
capra -ae *f* IV.152
carbasus -ī *m* IV.417
cardō -inis *m* I.672
carīna -ae *f* (nāvis) IV.46,398,658
carmen -inis *n* IV.487
carpere I.388 (aurās); IV.2,32,522,
555
cārus -a -um I.24,646,677,689; IV.
492
cāsus -ūs *m* I.9,204,221,599,614,615,
623,754; II.10; IV.560
caterva -ae *f* I.497; IV.136
cautēs -is *f* IV.366
cavātus -a -um I.310
cavus -a -um I.81,516
cēlāre I.351
celebrāre I.735
celerāre I.357,656
Cērēs -eris *f* (frūmentum/pānis) I.177,
701
Cereālis -e I.177
certus -a -um + *ger/inf* IV.554,564
cerva -ae *f* IV.69
cervix -icis *f* I.402,477
cervus -ī *m* I.184; IV.154
chlamys -ydis *f* IV.137
chorus -ī *m* I.499; IV.145
ciēre cīvisse citum I.541
cingulum -ī *n* I.492, (496)
cinis -eris *m* IV.34,427,623
circum *adv* I.117,175,311,412,649;
IV.509
circum *prp* (post posita) I.466; IV.561
circum-fundere -fūdissse -fūsum
I.(412),586
cithara -ae *f* I.740
citus -a -um IV.574,594; *adv* citō,
comp citius I.142
civilis -e *pāg* 5.14
civitas -ātis *f* *pāg* 5.11
claustra -ōrum *n pl* I.56
coeptum -ī *n* IV.642
coetus -ūs *m* I.735
cōgere cōēgisse cōactum IV.289
cognitus -a -um I.623
colere -uisse cultum I.16; IV.343,422,
458
col-ligere -lēgisse -lēctum I.143,170,
320

colōnus -ī *m* I.12; IV.626
coma -ae *f* I.403,477; IV.280,590
comitātus -a -um + *abl* I.312
comitātus -ūs *m* IV.215
com-miscēre IV.161
commisum -ī *n* I.136
compāgēs -um *fpl* I.122
com-pellāre I.581; IV.304
com-pellere -pulisse -pulsum I.575
complexus -ūs *m* I.715; IV.616
com-pōnere I.135,374; IV.341; sē
compōnere I.698
con-cēdere I.(651)
con-ciliāre I.79
con-cipere -iō -cēpisse -ceptum
(mente) IV.474,502
con-citāre IV.564
con-clūdere -sisse -sum I.425
con-currere I.493
concursum -ūs *m* I.509
con-cutere -iō -ssisse -ssum IV.666
con-dere -didisse -ditum I.5,33,447,
522; IV.177
cōn-ficere -iō -fēcisse -fectum; cōn-
fectus -a -um + *abl* IV.599
cōn-fugere I.666
con-gredi -gressum I.475
con-icere -iō -iēcisse -iectum IV.69
coniugium -ī *n* IV.48,172,431
con-icōl-lābi IV.391,664
con-icōl-lūcēre IV.567
cōn-scendere -disse I.381
cōnscius -a -um I.604; IV.167,519,
608
cōn-sidere -sēdisse I.572; IV.39,349
cōn-stāre: cōnstat + *acc* + *inf* *pāg* 6.2
cōnsul -is *m* *pāg* 5.3; *pāg* 6.13
con-tendere I.158
con-ticēscere -ticuisse II.1; III.718
con-tingere -tigisse -tāctum I.96;
I.413
contrā *adv* I.76,325
contrā *prp* (post posita) I.13
cōnūbium -ī *n* I.73; IV.168,213,
316,535
con-vellere -lisse -vulsum I.383
convexum -ī *n* I.310,608; IV.451
cōpia -ae *f* + *ger* I.520
cōram *adv* I.520,595
cornū -ūs *n* I.190
corōna -ae *f* I.655; IV.418
corōnāre I.724; IV.506
cor-ripere -iō -uisse -reptum I.45,100,
188,363,418(viam); IV.572
cor-rumpere I.177
coruscus -a -um I.164
costae -ārum *fpl* I.211
coturnus -ī *m* I.337
crātēr -is *m* I.724
crēber -bra -brum I.85,90
crēscere crēvisse crētum IV.191
crīnitus -a -um I.740

crīnis -is *m* I.480; IV.138,148,216,
509,559
crispāre I.313
crista -ae *f* I.(468)
cristātus -a -um I.468
croceus -a -um I.649,711; IV.585
crocus -ī *m* I.(649)
cubile -is *n* IV.585,648
culmen -inis *n* IV.186,462,671
culpa -ae *f* IV.19,172
cumque, quae... cumque I.610; *vidē*
quī- quae- quod-cumque
cumulāre IV.436
cumulus -ī *m* I.105
cunctārī IV.133,390
cupīdō -inis *f* IV.194
cūra -ae *f* I.562,646,678; IV.1,5,332,
341,394,488,531,608,652; *cūrae*
esse IV.59; *cūrae* habēre IV.521
cuspis -idis *f* I.81
D
dapēs -um *fpl* I.210,706
dare + *inf* I.66,79,319,409,523,553
dator -ōris *m* I.734
dē-cēdere IV.306
dē-cernere -crēvisse -crētum IV.475
dē-cipere -iō -cēpisse -ceptum IV.17
dē-clināre IV.185
decōrus -a -um I.589; IV.559,589
dē-currere -risse IV.153
decus -oris *n* I.429,592; IV.150
dē-dignārī IV.536
dē-dūcere IV.398
dē-ferre IV.226,299,358
dē-fessus -a -um I.157
dē-figere; dēfixus I.495
dē-fluere -flūxisse I.404
dē-gener -is *adi* IV.13
de-hinc I.131
de-hiscere I.106; IV.24
dē-icere -iō -iēcisse -iectum IV.152
deinde IV.561
dē-ligare -lēgisse -lēctum IV.130
dēlūbrum -ī *n* IV.56,66
dēmēns -entis *adi* IV.78,374,562
dē-mittere I.561; IV.263,268,428
dē-pellere IV.(152)
dē-pendēre I.726
dē-ripere -iō -uisse -reptum IV.593
dē-saevire IV.52
dēsertus -a -um IV.43,468; *n pl* I.384
dē-sistere + *abl* I.37
dē-struere IV.326
dēsuetus -a -um I.722
dē-super *adv* I.165,420
dē-tinēre IV.85,348
dē-torquēre IV.196
dē-trūdere -sisse -sum I.145
dē-venīre I.365; IV.166
dē-vovēre -vōvisse -vōtum I.712
dexter -era -erum IV.294,579
dext(e)ra -ae *f* I.98, 334,408,514,

- 611; IV.60,307,314,597
dictō citius I.142
dicāre I.73
diciō -ōnis *f* I.622
diēs -ēi *m* I.88
dif-fundere I.319; IV.195
dignāri I.335; IV.192
dī-gredi -gressum IV.80
dīlēctus -a -um IV.31
dī-movēre IV.7
dī-rigere -rēxisse -rēctum I.401
dī-ripere -iō -uisse -reptum I.211
dis-cernere -crēvisse -crētum IV.264
discrimen -inis *n* I.204,574
dis-cumbere -cubuisse -cubitum
I.700,708
dis-icere -iō -iēcisse -iectum I.43,70,
128
dis-pellere -pulissee -pulsum I.512,538
dis-simulāre I.516; IV.291,305,368
ditissimus -a -um *sup* I.343
dīva -ae *f* I.447,482,505; IV.365
dī-vellere IV.600
dī-versus -a -um pāg.5.11; I.70,376;
IV.163
dīves -itis *adi* + *gen* I.14,343
dīvi -ōrum *m pl* I.46,79,632; IV.204,
378,396
divīnus -a -um I.403
dolēre + *acc* I.9
dohs -i *m* I.130,673,682,684; IV.296,
563
domus -ūs *f* IV.318
dorsum -i *n* I.110
ducere I.19, 423(mūrōs); IV.340 (vī-
tam),463(vōcēs),560(somnōs)
ductor -ōris *m* I.189; IV.37
dulcis -e I.659,687,694; IV.33; I.167
(aqua)
dum I.607,608; + *coni* I.5; IV.325,434
dūmus -i *m* IV.526
duplex -icis *m* I.93,655
dūrāre I.207
E
ebur -oris *n* I.592
ē-dere -didisse -ditum pāg.6.7
ef-fāri IV.30,76,456,499
ef-ferre ex-tulisse ē-lātum I.127,652
efferus -a -um IV.642
effigies -ēi *f* IV.508
ef-fodere -iō -fōdisse -fossūm I.427,
443
ef-fundere I.98(animam); IV.509
(crīnēs)
egēnus -a -um I.599
egēs -entis *adi* I.384; IV.373
ē-iectus -a -um I.578; IV.373
eius-modi pāg.6.15
elephantus -ī *m* I.(592)
ē-mendāre pāg.6.3,4,6,9
ē-mittere I.125
ēn I.461; IV.534,597
-ēn *acc sg Gr* = -am I.558,570,644;
IV.511
ē-nitēre IV.150
ē-numerāre IV.334
epulae -ārum *f pl* I.79,216,723
epulārī IV.207,602
~ēre = ~ērunt pāg.6.16; I.12,84,90,
130,365,404,418,443,532,606,708;
II.1; IV.35,153,164,167,321,346,
417,418,582
ē-rigere -rēxisse -rēctum IV.495,505
error -ōris *m* I.755
ē-rudire pāg.5.5
ē-ruere -ruisse -rutum II.5
ē-rumpere I.580
estō! IV.35
Eurus -ī *m* I.85,110,131,140,383
ē-vānēscere -nuisse IV.278
ē-vertēre I.43
ē-vincere IV.474
ē-vocāre IV.242
exācta -ōrum *n pl* (< ex-igere) I.309
exanimus -a -um I.484
ex-cēdere I.357
ex-cerpere -psisse -ptum pāg.5.(1)
excerptum -ī *n* pāg.5.1
ex-cidere -disse I.26
ex-cidere -disse -cīsum I.429
excidium -ī *n* I.22
ex-ciēre -cīvisse -cītum IV.301
ex-cipere -iō -cēpit -ceptum IV.297
ex-cūdere -disse I.174
ex-cutere -iō -cussisse -cussūm I.115
ex-ercēre I.499; IV.87,623(odiis)
ex-haurire -sisse -stūm I.599; IV.14
ex-igere -ēgissee -āctum I.75,309; IV.
476(sēcūm)
ex-imere -ēmisse -ēmtum I.216
exōrdium -ī *n* IV.284
ex-orīrī -ortum IV.130,625
ex-pedire I.178,702; IV.592
ex-pellere -pulissee -pulsum I.620
ex-perīrī -pertum I.202; IV.535
ex-plēre I.713
ex-plōrāre I.77,307
ex-poscere IV.79
ex-quirere -quisivisse -quisitum IV.57
ex-scindere I.(22); IV.425
ex-sequī IV.396,421
ex-serere -uisse -sertum I.492
ex-solvere IV.652
ex-spectāre IV.225
ex-spīrāre I.44
ex-stinguere -inxisse -īntum IV.322;
IV.606
ex-struere -ūxisse -ūctum IV.267
extemplō *adv* I.92; IV.173
exter -errē -erum IV.350
ex-terrēre IV.450,571
extorris -e IV.616
extrēmus -a -um IV.179,429,435,621;
n pl I.219,577
ex-uere -uisse -ūtum I.690; IV.319,
518
ex-ūrere I.39
exuviae -ārum *f pl* IV.496,507,651
F
fac + *acc* + *inf* IV.540
facessere IV.295
faciēs -ēi *f* I.658,683
fāma -ae *f* I.379,457,463,532; IV.170,
173,174,218,221,298,323,387,666
famula -ae *f* I.703; IV.391
famulus -ī *m* I.701
fandūm -ī *n* I.543
fās (est) I.77,206; IV.350
fastigium -ī *n* I.342,438
fatālis -e IV.355
fatīgāre IV.572
fatiscere I.123
fātum -ī *n* I.2; IV.519; *pl* I.18,32,39,
205,222,382,546; III.717; IV.14,20,
225,340,440,450,614,651
faucēs -ium *f pl* IV.280
fax facis *f* IV.567,604,626
favēns -entis *adi* I.735
fefellisse < fallere IV.17
fēlix -icis *adi* I.330
fēmineus -a -um IV.667
fērālis -e IV.462
ferēns -entis *adi* (ventus) IV.430
ferīna -ae *f* I.215
ferire I.103,115; IV.580
ferre: fertur I.15
ferre sē I.314,503; IV.11
ferrum -ī *n* (gladius) I.350,355,527;
IV.547,580,601,626,663
fervere IV.409,567
festināre IV.575
fēstus -a -um IV.459
fētus -a -um I.51
fibula -ae *f* IV.139
fictus -a -um (*part* < fingere) IV.188
fidūcia -ae *f* I.132
figere -xisse -xum I.687(ōscula);
IV.70
finēs -ium *m pl* I.339,564,570,620;
IV.211,616
fingere finxisse fictum IV.148,188,
338
flagrāre I.710
flāmen -inis *n* IV.241
flamma -ae *f* I.44,176,179,213,673,
679,704,727; IV.23,66,567,594,
605,607,670
flammātus -a -um I.50
flāvēns -entis *adi* IV.590
flāvus -a -um I.592; IV.559
flectere flexisse flexum IV.35,369
(lūmina)
flētus -ūs *m* IV.369,437,439,463
flūctuāre IV.532
fluēntia -ōrum *n pl* IV.143
fluere flūxisse I.320

fodere -iō fōdisse fossum I.(427)
 foedus -eris *n* IV.339,520,624
 fōmes -itis *m* I.176
 foret forent = esset essent I.(576)
 fōrma -ae *f* I.27,72,496
 fors -rtis *f* I.377
 forsan I.203; IV.19
 fortunātus -a -um I.437
 forus -i *m* IV.605
 fovēre fōvisse fōtum I.18,692,718;
 IV.193, 218
 frāternus -a -um IV.21
 fraudāre (+*abl*) IV.355
 fremere I.559; IV.146,229,668
 frēnāre I.54,523
 frēnum -i *n* IV.135
 fretum -i *n*; *pl* I.557,607
 frētus -a -um IV.245
 frondēns -entis *adi* IV.399
 frondeus -a -um I.191
 frōns frondis *f* IV.148,459,506
 frustum -i *n* I.212
 fugāre I.143
 fulcīre -sisse -tum IV.247
 fulgēre -sisse IV.167
 fulmineus -a -um IV.580
 fulvus -a -um IV.159,261
 fūnāle -is *n* I.727
 fundāmentum -i *n* I.428; IV.266
 fundāre IV.260
 fundere I.193,214; IV.621
 fūnereus -a -um IV.507
 fūnis -is *m* IV.575
 fūnus -eris *n* IV.308,500,618
 furēns -entis (*part* < furere) I.51,491,
 659; IV.65,69,283,298,465,670
 furere I.107; IV.42
 furiae -arum *fpl* I.41; IV.376,474
 furibundus -a -um IV.646
 furor -ōris *m* I.348; IV.433,501
 fūrtivus -a -um IV.171
 fūrtō *adv* IV.337
G
 galea -ae *f* I.101
 gāza -ae *f* I.119
 gemere -uisse I.465
 geminus -a -um I.162,744
 genitus -ūs *m* I.485; IV.409,667
 genetrix -icis *f* I.590,689; IV.227
 genitor -ōris *m* I.621,677,716; IV.84,
 208
 genus -eris *n* I.6,28,132,380,526,539,
 542,565,743; IV.12,230,365,606,
 622
 geōrgicus -a -um pāg.6.4
 germāna -ae *f* I.351; IV.478,492,501
 germānus -i *m* I.341,346; IV.44
 gess- < gerere I.336,567
 gestāre I.336,567
 gignere genuisse genitum pāg.6.16;
 I.606,618; IV.366
 glaeba -ae *f* I.531

glomerāre I.500; IV.155
 gradī -ior I.312,411,501; IV.147
 gradus -ūs *m* I.448
 grandō -inis *f* IV.161
 grandaevus -a -um I.121
 grātārī + *dat* IV.478
 grātēs *fpl* I.600
 gravidus -a -um IV.229
 graviter (commotus) I.126
 gressus -ūs *m* I.401,410,690
 gurgēs -itis *m* I.118
H
 habilis -e I.318
 habitus -ūs *m* I.315
 hāc *adv* I.467,468
 haerēre -sisse -sum I.476,495,718;
 IV.4,73,280,614
 hālāre I.417
 harēna -ae *f* I.107,112,172,540;
 IV.620
 harundō -inis *f* IV.73
 hostile -is *n* I.313
 haurīre -sisse -stum I.738(*pateram*);
 IV.359(*vōcem*),383(*supplicia*);661
 (*oculis*)
 hēia! IV.569
 hērēs -ēdis *m* IV.274
 hērōs -ōis *m* I.196
 hibernus -a -um I.746; IV.143,309
 hiems -mis *f* I.122,125
 hinc atque hinc I.162,500
 honōs -ōris *m* I.28,49,335,591,609,
 632,736; IV.4,207,458
 horrendus -a -um IV.181,454
 horrēns -entis *adi* I.165,311,634;
 IV.366
 horridus -a -um IV.378
 horrificāre IV.465
 horror -ōris *m* IV.280
 hospitium -i *n* I.540,672; IV.51
 hostia -ae *f* I.334
 hūmare (I.353)
 hymenaeī -ōrum *m pl* I.651; IV.316
I
 iactāre sē I.140
 iaculārī I.42
 iam... iam IV.157
 iam-dūdum *adv* I.580; IV.1,362
 iaspis -idis *f* IV.261
 ibidem *adv* I.116
 -ier *inf pass* = -i IV.493
 -ierat = -iverat I.20
 ignārus -a -um + *gen* I.198,332,630;
 IV.508
 igneus -a -um IV.352
 -iit = -ivit I.451; IV.220
 ilex -icis *f* IV.505
 immānis -e I.110,139,347,428,616;
 IV.199,642
 im-memor -is *adi* IV.194
 im-minēre + *dat* I.165,420
 im-miscēre IV.570

im-mītis -e I.30
 im-mittere IV.488,669
 im-mōtus -a -um IV.15,331,449
 im-pār -paris *adi* I.475
 im-pellere -pulisce -pulsum I.11,82;
 IV.23,594
 im-pius -a -um I.349; IV.298,496,596
 im-plēre -ēvisse -ētum I.716
 im-plicāre + *dat* I.660
 im-plōrāre IV.617
 im-precārī IV.629
 im-prōvisus -a -um I.595
 in-ānis -e I.464,476; IV.210,218,433,
 449
 in-cautus -a -um I.350; IV.70
 in-cēdere I.46,497,690; IV.141
 in-cendere -disse -cēsum I.660,727;
 IV.197,300,360,376
 incendium -i *n* I.566
 incēnsus -a -um IV.54,300
 inceptum -i *n* I.37; IV.452
 inceptus -a -um (< incipere) IV.316
 incessus -ūs *m* I.405
 in-cidēre -disse -sum IV.575
 in-cognitus -a -um I.515
 in-comitātus -a -um IV.467
 in-concessus -a -um I.651
 in-crepitāre I.738
 in-cubāre I.89; IV.83
 in-cultus -a -um I.308
 in-cumbere -cubuisse -cubitum I.84;
 IV.397,650
 in-cūsāre I.410
 in-cutere -iō -ssisse -ssum I.69
 inde (= deinde) II.2
 in-dicere I.632
 indignārī I.55
 indulgēre IV.51
 in-ers -ertis *adi* IV.158
 in-expertus -a -um IV.415
 in-fabricātus -a -um IV.400
 in-fandus -a -um I.525,597; II.3;
 IV.85, 613
 infēnsus -a -um IV.321
 in-fectus -a -um; *n pl* IV.190
 in-ferre in-tulisse il-lātum I.6; sē in-
 ferre I.439; IV.142; *pass* IV.545
 in-figere I.45; IV.4
 in-flammāre IV.54
 in-flectere IV.22
 in-frēnus -a -um IV.41
 in-gemere I.93; IV.369
 ingemināre I.747; IV.531
 in-gredi -gressum IV.177
 in-hospitus -a -um IV.41
 in-hūmātus -a -um I.353; IV.620
 in-iquus -a -um IV.618
 in-lidēre -sisse -sum I.112
 in-/il-lūdēre IV.591
 in-nectere IV.51
 in-ops -opis *adi* IV.300
 in-ridēre -sisse -sum IV.534

in-rigāre I.692
in-rumpere IV.645
insānia -ae f IV.595
in-scius -a -um I.718
in-scribere I.478
in-sequi I.87,105,616; IV.161
in-sidere -sēdisse I.719
insidiae -ārum f pl I.754
insignis -e I.10,625; IV.134
in-sistere IV.533
insomnium -i n IV.9
in-spirāre I.688
in-stāre I.423,468; + *dat* I.504
instaurāre IV.145
in-struere I.638
in-superābilis -e IV.40
in-tāctus -a -um I.345
in-tendere IV.506
intentāre I.91
intentus -a -um II.1; III.716
inter *prp* (*post posita*) I.191,348
inter-fāri I.386
inter-fundere IV.643
interior -ius I.637; IV.494,645
interpres -etis m IV.356,378,608
inter-rumpere IV.88
in-tonāre -uisse I.90
intrā sē I.455
in-tractābilis -e I.339
intrō-gredī -gressum I.520
in-ultus -a -um IV.659
in-vādere -sisse -sum IV.265
in-vidēre I.234
in-vīsere -sisse IV.144
invisus -a -um I.28,387; IV.541.631
invitus -a -um IV.493
in-vius -a -um I.537; IV.151
irritāre IV.178
-*is acc pl decl III* I.53,68,69,74,93,108,
110,111,145,168,173,182,184,185,
186,187,189,194,200,214,320,347,
355,362,373,378,388,411,428,472,
487,501,523,527,564,570,573,635,
644,656,657,686,704,710; IV.21,26,
33,34,62,66,141,151,153,155,175,
183, 221,226,243,270,277,281,286,
342,357,387,398,399,423,427,428,
430,437,440,490,493,496,509,520,
537,543,559,573,575,581,590,598,
630,643
iter tenēre I.370
iubar -is n IV.130
iūdicium -i n I.27
iugālis -e IV.16,59,496
iugāre I.345
iugum -i n I.498; IV.147,153
iūrāre IV.426
iūs iūris n; *pl* iūra I.507,731; IV.27
-iūs *gen* = -iūs I.16,41,114
iussum -i n IV.295,378,396,503,538
iūstitia -ae f I.523,604
iuvāre I.203; IV.498,538,660

iuventa -ae f I.590; IV.32,559
iuventūs -ūtis f I.467,699; IV.86,130,
162
iuxtā *prp* (*post posita*) IV.255,480, 517
L
labāre IV.22
lābi lāpsum IV.77,223,318
labor -ōris m I.10,373,460,597,628,
742; II.11; IV.78
laedere -sisse -sum I.8
laena -ae f IV.262
laetitia -ae f I.636
laetus -a -um I.441,605,707,732
laeva -ae f I.611
lāmenta -ōrum n *pl* IV.667
lāmentābilis -e II.4
lampas -adis f IV.6
lapis -idis m I.593
lāpsus -ūs m IV.524
laqueāria -ium n *pl* I.726
lātē I.21,163,181,564; IV.42,409,526
latēre + *acc* I.130
latex -icis m I.686,736; IV.454
latus -eris n I.82,105; 160
laxus -a -um I.122
legere lēgisse lēctum I.518; IV.57
lēgifer -fera -ferum IV.58
lēnīre -ivisse -itum I.451; IV.393
lētālis -e IV.73
lētum -i n IV.(73),169
levāre I.330; IV.538
lēx lēgis f pāg.6.9
libāre I.735,736; IV.207
limbus -i m IV.137
limen -inis n I.389; IV.645
linquere liquisse lictum I.517; IV.71,
390,585
liquidus -a -um IV.526
litāre IV.50
locāre I.428,698; IV.266,374,508
longē I.13,31
loquī I.731
lōra -ōrum n *pl* I.477
lūctus -ūs m II.12
lūcus -i m I.441,450,693
lūdere -sisse -sum + *acc* I.352,408
luere I.136
lūmen -inis n I.590; IV.80,358,584;
pl (: oculi) IV.185,332,364,369
lūnātus -a -um I.490
lūstrāre I.453,608; IV.6,607
lustrum -i n IV.151
lūx lūcis f IV.186,452,619,631
luxus -ūs m I.637; IV.193
lychnus -i m I.726
lymphā -ae f I.701
lynx -cis f I.323
M
māchina -ae f IV.89
macula -ae f I.(323); IV.643
maculōsus -a -um I.323
madēns -entis *adi* IV.216

māgālia -ium n *pl* I.421; IV.259
magicus -a -um IV.493
magister -trī m (*nāvis*) I.115
male sānus -a -um IV.8
mamma -ae f I.492
mandāre IV.222
mandātum -i n IV.270,357
mandere -disse mānsum IV.135
Mānēs -ium m *pl* IV.34,387,428,490
manifestus -a -um IV.358
mantēle -is n I.702
manus -ūs f IV.544
marmor -is n IV.457
marmoreus -a -um IV.392
māternus -a -um IV.144
mātūrāre I.137
meditārī I.674; IV.171
medulla -ae f IV.66
meī gen (< ego) IV.336,654
mē-met IV.606
memor -oris *adi* I.4,23,543,719;
IV.336,521,539
mēns mentis f. in mentem venire IV.39
mēnsās removēre I.216,723
mentum -i n IV.216
mercārī I.367
merēre dē IV.317
merērī -itum IV.547; *meritus* -a -um
IV.611
meritum -i n I.74
micāre I.90
milliārium -i n pāg.6.14
minae -ārum f *pl* IV.88
minārī I.162
ministrāre I.213
minōrēs -um m *pl* I.532,733
minus *adv*, nec minus I.633
miscēre -uisse mixtum I.124,134,191;
IV.160,210,411
miserābilis -e I.111
miserārī I.597; IV.370
miserērī -itum + *gen* IV.318,435
mitra -ae f IV.216
mittere (timōrem) I.203
mōbilitās -ātis f IV.175
mola -ae f IV.517,(517)
molere -uisse -itum I.(179); (IV.(517))
mōlēs -is f I.33,134,421
mōlīrī I.414,424,564; IV.233,309
mollīre I.57
mollis -e IV.293,423
monile -is n I.654
monimentum -i n IV.498
monitum -i n IV.331
monitus -ūs m IV.282,465
mōnstrāre IV.483,498
morārī I.670; IV.51,235,325,568,649
moribundus -a -um IV.323
moritūrus -a -um (< morī) IV.308,
415,519,604
morsus -ūs m I.169
mōs mōris m; dē mōre I.318; IV.57

mōtus -ūs *m* IV.297
 mūgīre IV.490
 mulcēre I.66,197
 multiplex -icis *adi* IV.189
 multus -a -um I.334, 412,471; IV.3
 murmur -is *n* I.55,124; IV.160,210
 mūrex -icis *m* IV.262
 Mūsa -ae *f* I.8
 mūtābilis -e IV.569
 N
 nam I.731
 nam-que I.65,327
 nāre I.118
 nāta -ae *f* I.654
 nātus -i *m* I.407,582,590,615,664,
 665; IV.33,222,560,605
 nāvālia -ium *n pl* IV.593
 nāvīgāre + *acc* I.67
 nebula -ae *f* I.412,439
 nec nōn/minus I.633,707,748; IV.140
 nec-dum I.25; IV.541
 nectere -xuisse -xum I.448; IV.239
 nefandus -a -um I.(543); IV.497; *n*
 I.543
 nefās *n* (*indēclīnābile*) IV.306,563
 nemus -oris *n* I.165,191,310; IV.70
 nepōs -ōtis *m* IV.163, *pl* 629
 nēquīquam *adv* IV.209
 ne-quire -eō -ivisse I.713
 nescius -a -um IV.72
 nigrēscere IV.454
 nimbōsus -a -um I.535
 nimbūs -i *m* I.51,80; IV.161
 nīti nīxum IV.252
 nocturnus -a -um IV.303,490,609
 nōdāre IV.138
 nōdus -i *m* I.320
 nōscere; nōris = nōveris IV.33; nōrās
 = nōverās IV.423
 nostrī *gen* (< nōs) IV.237
 Notus -i *m* I.85,108,575
 novāre IV.260,290
 novissimus -a -um *sup* IV.65
 novitās -ātis *f* I.563
 noxa -ae *f* I.41
 nūbila -ōrum *n pl* IV.177,246
 nūdāre I.211,356
 nūmen -inis *n* I.8,48,133,447,603,
 666,674; IV.204,269,382,521,611
 nunc... nunc IV.285
 nūntia -ae *f* IV.188
 nusquam *adv* IV.373
 nūtrimentum -i *n* I.176
 nūtrire I.(176)
 Nympha -ae *f* I.71,168,329; IV.168,
 198
 O
 ob-iectus -ūs *m* I.160
 ob-mūtēscere -tuisse IV.279
 obnixus -a -um IV.332
 ob-orīri IV.30
 ob-ruere I.69

ob-scēnus -a -um IV.455
 ob-stāre I.746; IV.440
 ob-stipēscere -puisse I.513,613
 ob-struere IV.440
 obtīnsus -a -um I.567
 obtūtus -ūs *m* I.495
 obvius -a -um I.314
 oc-cubāre I.547
 oc-culere -uisse -cultum I.312
 occultus -a -um I.688
 oc-cumbere -cubuisse -cubitum I.97
 occupāre IV.499
 oc-currere I.682
 ōcius *adv comp* IV.294
 odor -ōris *m* I.403
 odōrus -a -um IV.132
 of-ferre ob-tulisse ob-lātum, sē IV.557
 ōlim *adv* I.20,203; IV.627
 ōmen -inis *n* I.346; IV.662
 omnīnō *adv* IV.330
 omni-potēns -entis *adi* IV.25,206,220
 onerāre I.195,363,706
 operam dare pāg.5.12
 opimus -a -um I.621
 opis est I.601
 op-petere I.96
 op-primere -pressisse -pressum I.129
 optāre I.425
 optātus -a -um I.172; IV.619
 opulentus -a -um I.447
 ōrae -ārum *f pl* I.1,158,307,331,369,
 377,512, 616
 orbis -is *m* (terrārum) I.331,457,602
 ōrdīri ōrsum I.325; II.2
 ōrdō: ex ōrdine I.455
 orgia -ōrum *n pl* IV.303
 origō -inis *f* I.372,642,753
 ōrnātus -ūs *m* I.650
 ornus -i *f* IV.491
 ōs ōris *n* (: faciēs) I.95,315,354,658;
 II.1; IV.11,62,150,499,511
 os ossis *n*, ossa *pl* pāg.6.13; I.660;
 IV.625
 ostentāre IV.75
 ostrum -i *n* I.639,700; IV.134
 ovāre IV.543,577
 P
 paenitēre I.549
 pāgus -i *m* pāg.5.2
 pāla -ae *f* I.(427)
 palla -ae *f* I.648,711
 pallēns -entis *adi* IV.26,243
 pallor -ōris *m* IV.499
 palma -ae *f* I.93,481
 pandere -disse passum I.480
 parēns -entis *m/f* I.75; IV.178,365,599
 pariter *adv* I.572,714; IV.190,241
 pars... pars I.423-425
 partīri I.194
 pāscere I.186,464,608
 pāscua -ōrum *n pl* pāg.6.17
 passim *adv* IV.162,195

passus -a -um (< pandere) I.480
 patēns -entis *adi* IV.153
 patera -ae *f* I.729,739; IV.60
 patēre -uisse I.405
 patrēs -um *m pl* I.7,95,641
 patrius -a -um I.620,643; IV.598,602
 patrōcinium -i *n* pāg.5.18
 patrōnus -i *m* (pāg.5.18)
 pecus -oris *n*, pecora *pl* IV.158
 pecus -udis *f* I.743, IV.525
 pelagus -i *n* I.138,181,364,667,679;
 IV.52,546
 pellis -is *f* I.(322), (368)
 pelta -ae *f* I.490
 Penātēs -ium *m pl* I.68,378,527,704;
 IV.21,598
 pendēre pependisse I.106,166,715;
 IV.79,88
 penetrālis -e IV.504
 penitus *adv* I.200,512,536
 penna -ae *f* IV.223
 penus -ūs *m* I.704
 peplus -i *m* I.480
 per-agere IV.452,653
 per-agrāre I.384; IV.72
 per-cussus -a -um I.513
 perditus -a -um IV.541
 per-errāre IV.363
 per-ferre sē I.389
 perfidus -a -um IV.305,366,421
 per-flāre I.83
 per-hibēre IV.179
 periūrium -i *n* IV.542
 per-lābi I.147
 per-miscēre I.488
 pernix -icis *adi* IV.180
 per-solvere I.600
 per-sonāre I.741
 per-temptāre I.502
 pestis -is *f* I.712
 pharetra -ae *f* I.323,336,500; IV.138
 pictūra -ae *f* I.464
 pictus -a -um I.708,711; IV.137,146,
 206,525
 pietās -ātis *f* I.10,545
 pigēre, mē piget IV.335
 pingere pīnxisse pictum I.(456),708,
 711
 pinguis -e I.215,635; IV.62
 pinus -ūs *f* IV.(505)
 piscōsus -a -um IV.255
 pius -a -um I.220,305,378,526,603;
 IV.382,517
 plācāre I.142
 placidus -a -um I.127,521,691; IV.5,
 440,522,578
 placitus -a -um IV.38
 plaga -ae *f* IV.131
 plangor -ōris *m* IV.668
 planta -ae *f* IV.259
 plausus -ūs *m* I.747
 plūma -ae *f* IV.181

plūrimus -a -um *sup* I.419
 pluvius -a -um I.744
 poenās dare/recipere IV.386,656
 polus -i *m* I.90,608; IV.7
 pondus -eris *n* I.359
 pontus -i *m* I.40,70,88,114,124,556
 populārī/-āre I.527
 poscere I.414; IV.50
 post *adv* I.612
 post-habēre I.16
 potēns -entis *adi* I.80,531
 potentia -ae *f* I.664
 potior -ius -ōris *comp* IV.287
 potiri + *abl* I.172; IV.217
 praeceps -cipitis *adi* IV.253,565,573
 prae-cipere -iō -cēpisse -ceptum
 pāg.6.7
 praecipitāre II.9; IV.565
 prae-clārus -a -um IV.655
 praeda -ae *f* I.210,528
 praedictum -i *n* IV.464
 prae-mittere I.644
 prae-rupere I.105
 prae-sentire IV.297
 praestāns -antis *adi* I.71
 prae-stāre I.135
 prae-tendere IV.339
 praeterea I.49
 praeter-ire IV.157
 prae-textere IV.172,500
 prae-vertere I.721
 premere I.324(*cursum*),467; IV.81
 prīmi -ōrum *m pl* IV.133
 principiō IV.56
 prō! IV.590
 procāx -ācis *adi* I.536
 procella -ae *f* I.85,102
 procerēs -um *m pl* I.740
 procus -i *m* IV.534
 prō-dere -didisse -ditum I.470;
 IV.231,431
 pro-fāri I.561; IV.364
 profugus -a -um I.2
 profundus -a -um IV.26
 prōgeniēs -eī *f* I.19
 prō-gignere IV.180
 prōlēs -is *f* I.75; IV.236
 prō-luere I.739
 prō-merēri IV.335
 prōnuba -ae *f* IV.166
 prōnus -a -um I.115
 propius *adv comp* I.526
 prō-pōnere pāg.6.1,3,5
 propter *prp* (*post posita*) IV.320,321
 prōpugnāculum -i *n* IV.87
 prōra -ae *f* I.104
 prōspectus -ūs *m* I.181
 prō-spicere I.185
 pudor -ōris *m* IV.27,55,322
 pugnāre + *dat* IV.38
 pulverulentus -a -um IV.155
 pulvis -eris *m* I.478

puppis -is *f* (: nāvis) I.69
 pūrgāre I.587
 purpureus -a -um I.337,591; IV.139
 pyra -ae *f* IV.494,504
 Q
 qua, si qua I.603(*n pl*); IV.327(*f sg*)
 quā *adv* I.83,401,418; I.676
 quā *adv* si/nē quā I.18,682
 quae-cumque I.330, vidē quī-cumque
 quālis -e I.498; IV.69,143,301
 quam primum IV.631
 quandō IV.291,315
 quassāre I.551; IV.53
 -que... -que I.18,43,85,87,88,94,218,
 477,514,598,612,732; IV.83,360,430,
 438,521,526, 581,589,605,629,671
 querella -ae *f* IV.360
 quī...? = quis...? I.459,615; IV.294,408
 quīn etiam IV.309; quīn + *imp* IV.547
 quī-cumque quae- quod- I.78,330;
 IV.627
 quīēs -ētis *f* I.691; IV.5
 quīn etiam IV.309; quīn + *imp* IV.547
 quippe I.39; IV.218
 quīre -eō -ivisse I.(710)
 quīs = quibus I.95
 quō-circā I.673
 quod-cumque I.78, vidē quī-cumque
 quondam *adv* I.421; IV.35,307
 quotiēns *adv* IV.351,352
 R
 rabiēs -ēī *f* I.200
 raptāre I.483
 raptum -i *n* IV.217
 rārus -a -um (rēte) IV.131
 ratis -is *f* (: nāvis) I.43; IV.540,593
 -re *pass pers 2 sg* = -ris IV.32,625,626
 recēns -entis *adi* I.417
 recidivus -a -im IV.344
 re-cingere IV.518
 re-clūdere -sisse -sum I.358; IV.646
 re-condere -didisse -ditum I.681
 re-cursāre IV.3
 reductus -a -um I.161
 redux -ucis *adi* 390
 re-fellere -lisse IV.380
 re-ferre (vōce) I.94,208; IV.31,333
 re-fugere II.12
 re-fulgēre -sisse I.402,588
 re-fundere I.126
 rēgālis -e I.637,686
 regere (imperium) I.340
 rēgius -a -um I.443,631,677,696;
 IV.221
 rēgnātor -ōris *m* IV.269
 rēgnum -i *n* I.17,78,206,338,346,504,
 563,572,620; II.4; IV.47,194,199,
 214,267,275,350,355,374,381,432,
 591,619
 reliquiae -ārum *f pl* I.30,598; IV.343
 rēmex -igis *m* IV.588
 re-movēre mēnsās I.216,723

re-nārrāre III.717
 re-novāre II.3
 re-pellere reppulisse -pulsum IV.214
 re-petere I.372
 re-plēre -ēvisse -ētum IV.189
 re-pōnere; *part re-postum* I.26
 requiēs -ētis *f*, *acc* -iem IV.433
 re-quirere I.217
 rēri ratum IV.45
 re-servāre IV.368
 reses -idis *adi* I.722
 re-sidēre -sēdisse I.506
 re-signāre IV.244
 re-solvere IV.27
 re-sonāre IV.668
 re-spectāre I.603
 re-spīcere -iō -spexisse -spectrum IV.
 225,236,275
 re-spondēre + *dat* I.585
 re-stāre -stītisse I.556,588,679; IV.324
 re-supīnus -a -um I.476
 re-surgere I.206; IV.531
 re-tegere I.356
 retināculum -i *n* IV.580
 retrō *adv* IV.489
 re-vellere -lisse -vulsum IV.427,545
 re-vincēre IV.459
 re-vīsere I.415; IV.396
 re-vocāre I. 202(*animōs*), 214(*vīrēs*)
 rigēre I.648
 rima -ae *f* I.123
 rite *adv* IV.555
 rōbur -oris *n* IV.399
 rogus -i *m* IV.646
 roseus -a -um I.402
 rota -ae *f* I.147
 rudēns -entis *m* I.87
 ruere ruisse I.35,83,85; IV.132,164,
 429,581,669
 ruīna -ae *f* I.129, *pl* I.647
 rūpēs -is *f* I.161,310,429
 S
 sacra -ōrum *n pl* IV.301,500
 sacrāre IV.200
 sacrātus -a -um I.681
 saeculum -i *n* I.606
 saepire -psisse -ptum I.411,439,506
 saeta -ae *f* I.(634,702)
 saevire IV.(52),300,532
 saevus -a -um I.25(*dolor*)
 saltem *adv* I.557; IV.327
 saltus -ūs *m* IV.72
 salum -i *n* I.537
 sānctus -a -um IV.576
 sanguineus -a -um IV.643
 sanguis -inis *m* I.19,329,550; IV.191,
 230
 satus -a -um (*part* < *serere*) IV.198
 saucius -a -um IV.1
 scaena -ae *f* I.164,429
 scēptrum -i *n* I.57,78,653; IV.597
 scīlicet *adv* IV.379

scintilla -ae f I.174
 scōpae -ārum f pl IV.(581)
 scopula -ī m I.45,145,163,166,180,
 201; IV.255,383
 sē-cedere I.(159)
 sēcessus -ūs m I.159
 sē-clūdere -sisse -sum I.562
 sēcrētus -a -um IV.494
 sē-cum (dicere/volvere...) I.37,50,
 221; IV.475,533
 secundus -a -um IV.45
 sēcūrus -a -um I.350
 sēdēs -is f I.84,205,415,557,681;
 IV.10,504
 sedile -is n I.167
 sē-dūcere IV.385
 sēgnis -e IV.149
 sēmivir -ī adi IV.215
 sēmīta -ae f I.418
 sēnsus -ūs m IV.22,408,422
 sepelīre -īvisse sepultum pāg.6.14;
 IV.34
 sepulcrum -ī n IV.29
 serēnāre IV.477
 serere sēvisse satum IV.198
 seriēs -ēī f I.641
 sertā -ae f I.417; IV.506
 servāre I.36; IV.29
 sīdus -eris n I.93,103,608; II.9; IV.81,
 309,322,489,520,524,578
 signum -ī n I.443; IV.167
 silex -icis m I.174
 simulāre I.209,352,710; IV.512
 sinus -ūs m I.161; I.320; IV.30
 sistere IV.489
 sociāre I.600; IV.16
 socius -ī m IV.142,375
 sōlārī IV.394
 solium -ī n I.506
 solēre -uisse-ītum esse (dēp) I.730
 sollicitāre IV.380
 solve I.92,463,562; IV.55,479,487,
 530
 somnōs carpere/dūcere IV.555,560
 sonāre -uisse I.200,328; IV.149,183
 sonipēs -edis m IV.135
 sonōrus -a -um I.53
 sōpīre I.680
 sopor -ōris m IV.522
 sorts sortis f I.139,508; IV.346,377
 spargere -sisse -sum IV.665
 spatiārī IV.62
 spatium -ī n IV.433
 speciēs -ēī f IV.170
 specula -ae f IV.586
 specularī I.516
 spēlunca -ae f IV.165
 spērāre I.543; IV.292,419
 spernere sprēvisse sprētum I.27
 spirāre I.404(odōrem); IV.562(venti)
 spiritus -us m IV.336
 splendidus -a -um I.637

spolia -ōrum n pl I.486
 sponda -ae f I.698
 sponte abl f IV.341,361
 spūma -ae f I.35; IV.583
 spūmāre I.324,739; IV.135,158,665
 stabilis -e I.73
 stāgnum -ī n I.126
 statuere -uisse -ūtum I.573,724;
 IV.655
 stēllātus -a -um IV.261
 sternere strāvisse strātum I.190
 stimulāre IV.302,576
 stīpāre I.497; IV.136,544
 stirps -pis f I.626; IV.622
 strātum -ī n I.422; IV.82,392
 stridēre I.102,449; IV.185
 stridor -ōris m I.87
 stringere -inxisse -ictum I.552;
 IV.580
 struere I.704; IV.235,271
 studēre pāg.5.13; I.551,573
 sub-īre I.171
 sublimis -e I.415; IV.240
 sub-mittere + dat IV.414
 sub-nectere I.492; IV.139,217
 subnīxus -a -um I.506
 subolēs -is f IV.328
 sub-rigere -rēxisse -rēctum IV.183
 subter adv IV.182
 sub-volvere I.424
 suc-cēdere I.627; IV.10
 suc-cingere; suc-cinctus + abl I.323
 suc-cumbere -cubuisse IV.19
 suc-currere I.630
 suf-ficere -iō -fēcisse -fectum
 pāg.5.17
 sulcus -ī m I.425
 summa -ae f IV.237
 suntō imp fut pers 3 pl IV.624
 super adv IV.507
 superbia -ae f I.229
 superbus -a -um I.639,697; IV.540
 super-ēminēre I.501
 super-esse I.383
 superflus -a -um pāg.6.9
 superi -ōrum m pl I.4; IV.379
 super-impōnere IV.497
 supīnus -a -um IV.205
 supplex -icis adi I.49,64,666; IV.205,
 414,419,535; adv suppliciter I.481
 suprā prp (post posita) IV.240
 suprā-scribere pāg.6.15
 sūra -ae f I.337
 surgere sur-rēxisse I.582(animō);
 IV.43,47,129,274,352
 sūs suis m/f I.635
 sus-cipere -iō -cēpisse -ceptum I.175,
 IV.327,391
 sus-pendere -disse -pēsum I.318
 suspēnsus -a -um IV.9
 su-spirāre I.371
 syrtis -is f I.111,146; IV.41

T
 tābēre I.173
 tabula -ae f I.119
 taeda -ae f IV.339,505
 taedēre; taedet IV.451
 tālāria -ium n pl IV.239
 tālus -ī m IV.(239)
 tandem...? I.331,369; IV.349
 tangere tetigisse tāctum IV.596
 tardus -a -um I.746
 taurīnus -a -um I.368
 tēctum -ī n I.425,632,638,725,730;
 IV.260,457,494
 tegere tēxisse tēctum IV.477
 tegmen -inis n I.323
 tēla -ae f IV.264
 tellūs -ūris f I.34,171,358; IV.24,275
 tēlum -ī n I.99,188,191,665; IV.71,
 149,260,594
 temnere tēmpsisse temptum I.542,665
 temperāre I.57,146; II.8
 templum -ī n IV.457
 temptāre I.721; IV.293,413
 tenāx -ācis adi IV.188
 tendere tetendisse tentum I.18,93,205,
 410,487,554,656
 tenēre I.12,308
 tentōrium -ī n I.469
 tenuis -e, IV.278 (aura)
 tenuis prp (post posita) + abl I.737
 terere trivisse trītum IV.271
 tergeminus -a -um IV.511
 tergum -ī n I.368
 tergus -oris n I.211
 terminus -ī m IV.614
 terrificāre IV.210
 territāre IV.187
 testārī IV.357,492,519
 testūdō -inis f I.505
 texere -uisse -xtum I.649
 thalamus -ī m IV.133,392,495
 thēsaurus -ī m I.359
 tigris -is f IV.367
 tingere tīnxisse tīnctum I.745
 toga virilis pāg.5.6
 tonāre -uisse -ītum IV.510
 tondēre totondisse tōnsum I.702
 torquēre -sisse -xtum I.108,117; IV.
 208,220,269,482
 torrēre I.179
 tortus -a -um (part < torquēre) IV.575
 torus -ī m I.708; II.2; IV.207,508,650,
 659
 totidem I.705; IV.183
 totiēns adv I.407; IV.536
 trabs -bis f I.449,552; IV.566
 tractābilis -e IV.53,439
 trahere I.748
 trā-icere -iō -iēcisse -iectum I.355
 trā-nāre IV.245
 trāns-figere I.44
 trāns-gredi -gressum pāg.5.7

trāns-mittere IV.154	unda -ae f I.100,104,106,119,127, 147,161,177,383,442,537,596,618; IV.253,381,600,628	vertere I.20; I.528
trānstrum -ī n IV.573		vertex -icis m I.114,117,163; I.403; IV.152,168,247
tri-dēns -entis m I.138,145	unde pāg. 6.7	verū -ūs n I.212
trīs acc pl = trēs I.108,110,184	undique adv IV.417	vescī + abl I.546
trietēricus -a -um IV.302	undōsus -a -um IV.313	Vesper -erī m (stēlla) I.374
triennium -ī n pāg. 6.3	ungere ūnxisse ūnctum IV.398	vexāre IV.615
triumphus -ī m IV.37	urgēre I.111	via -ae f I.358; IV.478
trivium -ī n IV.609	ursa -ae f I.(744)	viciissim adv IV.80
tuērī I.713; IV.362,451	ūsus -ūs m IV.647	victus -ūs m I.214,445
tumidus -a -um I.142	ut (= quōmodo) II.4	vigēre IV.175
tundere tutudisse tūsum I.481	ut primum I.306	vigil -is adi IV.182,200
turbo -inis m I.45,83,442,511	utī (= ut) I.466	villus -ī m I.702
tūricremus -a -um IV.453	uxōrius -a -um IV.266	vincire vīnxisse vīnctum I.337
tūris -is f IV.86,187	V	vinclum -ī n I.54; IV.16,59,518
tūs tūris n I.417	vacāre I.373	vindicāre IV.228
tūtus -a -um IV.88; n I.391	vacca -ae f IV.61	violāre IV.27
U	vādere -sisse IV.223	virilis -e pāg. 5.6
über -eris n I.231; IV.367	vādum -ī n I.112,126,536	vis + gen pl IV.132
ubi I.81,405,592,715; IV.80,143,302, 474	vagārī IV.68	vīsus -ūs m IV.277
ulciscī ultum IV.656	vāgīna -ae f IV.579	vītālis -e I.388
ultor -ōris m IV.625	vānus -a -um I.352; IV.12	vīvus -a -um I.167
ultrix -icis f IV.610	vāstāre I.471,622	volātīlis -e IV.71
ultrō adv IV.304	vāstus -a -um I.52,86,118,146,333	volucris -is f IV.525
-um gen pl decl II = -ōrum I.4,9,30, 40,46,65,79,87,96,101,119,555,598, 632,754; III.717; IV.48,62,195,204, 228,268,356,378,396	vātēs -is m/f IV.65,464	volūtāre I.50,725; IV.533
ululāre IV.168,609	vēla dare I.35	volvere -visse volūtum I.9,22,86.101, 116,305; IV.363,449,524,671
ululātus -ūs m IV.667	vēlāmen -inis n I.649,711	vorāre I.117
umbra -ae f (: tenebrae) IV.7,184; pl I.547; IV.351,571,660	velle + acc+inf I.626,629	vōs-met I.207
ūmectāre I.465	vellus -eris n IV.459	vōtum -ī n IV.65,158
ūmēns -entis adi IV.7; IV.351	vēlum -ī n I.469	vōx vōcis f, pl I.64,409,671
ūnā adv I.85	vēnābulum -ī n IV.131	vulgāre I.457
uncus -a -um I.169	vēnātrix -icis f I.319	vulgus -ī n I.190
ūn-animus -a -um IV.8	venēnum -ī n I.688	vulnus -eris n I.36
	venia -ae f I.519; IV.50,435	Z
	venīre: pass ventum (est) IV.151	Zephyrus -ī m I.131; IV.223,562
	verrere IV.583	
	versāre I.657; IV.284,563,630	

Verbum passivum (quasi dēpōnēns) + accūsātīvus

I.320	sinūs collēcta (: postquam sinūs collēgit)	IV.493	magicās accingier artīs
I.481	tūnsae pectora (: pectora tundētēs)	IV.509	crinīs effūsa
I.561	vultum dēmissa (: quae vultum dēmīsit)	IV.518	ūnum exūta pedem
I.579	animum arrēcti	IV.589	pectus percussa decōrum
I.658	faciem mūtātus et ōra	IV.590	flāventīsque abscissa comās
I.713	explērī mentem nequit	IV.644	tremētīs interfūsa genās
IV.137	chlamydem circumdata	IV.659	ōs impressa torō
IV.216	mentum mitrā crīnemque... subnexus		

INDEX NOMINVM

- A**
Abās -ae *m*, Trōiānus I.121
Acestēs -ae *m*, rēx Siciliae, Aenēam benignē recēpit I.(34),195,550,558, 570
Achātēs -ae *m*, Trōiānus, Aenēae amīcus et comes fidus I.120,174,188, 312,459,513,579,581,644,656, 696
Achillēs -is *m*, bellō Trōiānō dux Graecōrum I.30,458,458,468, 475,484, 752
Achivī -ōrum *m pl*, Graeci I.488
Acidalia -ae *f*, Venus I.730
Aeacides -ae *m*, Achillēs (nepōs Aeaci) I.99
Aeacus -ī *m*, Iovis filiūs, rēx iūstissimus, apud Inferōs iudex I.(99)
Aeneadae -um *m pl*, Trōiāni, socii Aenēae I.157,565
Aenēās -ae *m*, Anchīsae et Veneris filiūs, dux Trōiānōrum, Trōiā captā classe in Italiā profūgit I.92,128, 170,180,220,305,378,421,438,451, 494,509,544,576,580,581,588,596, 617,631,643,667,675,699,709,715; II.2; III.716; IV.74,142,150,191,214, 260,279,304,329,393,466,554,571
Aenēis -idis *f*, magnum opus Vergiliī *pāg.* 6.5
Aeolia -ae *f*, insulae ad Siciliā I.52
Aeolus -ī *m*, rēx ventōrum I.52,56,65, 76,141
Aethiopia -ae *f*, Āfrica interior (ad Oceanum) (I.489); **Aethiōpēs** -um *m pl*, incolae IV.481
Āfrica -ae *f*, pars orbis terrārum IV.37
Āfricus -ī *m*, ventus quī ab Āfricā flat I.86
Agathyrst -ōrum *m pl*, gēns Thrāciae IV.146
Agēnor -is *m*, antiquus rēx Tyriōrum I.338
Āiāx -ācis *m*, Trōiānus, Oilei filiūs, Cassandrea vim attulit in templō Minervae I.41
Albānus -a -um < Alba, urbs Latii antiqua ab Ascaniō condita I.7
Alētēs -ae *m*, Trōiānus I.121
Amāzon(id)ēs -um *f*, fēminae militantes I.490; *sg* Amāzōn -onis *f* I.(496)
Amor -ōris *m*, filiūs Veneris, deus amoris (= Cupidō) I.663,689; IV.412
Anchīsēs -ae *m*, Trōiānus, Aenēae pater I.617; IV.351,427
Andēs -ium *f pl*, pāgus Venetiae, *pāg.* 5.2
Anna -ae *f*, soror Didōnis IV.9,20,31, 416,421,500
Antheus -ī *m*, Trōiānus I.181, 510
Antōnius, M., cōsul anno 44 a.C. *pāg.* 5.14,16
Apollō -inis *m*, deus, Iovis filiūs, IV.144,345,376
Aquillō -ōnis *m*, ventus quī ā septentrionibus flat I.102,391; IV.310
Ārae -ārum *f pl*, scopuli ad Siciliā I.109
Arctūrus -ī *m*, sidus quod imbrēs affert I.744
Argi -ōrum *m pl*, urbs Peloponnēsī I.24; *adi* **Argivus** -a -um, Graecus I.650, *m pl* **Argivī** -ōrum, Graeci I.40
Ascanius -ī *m*, Aenēae filiūs (= Iūlus) I.645, 646,659,691; IV.84,156,234, 274,354,602
Asia -ae *f*, pars orbis terrārum I.385
Atlās -antis *m*, mōns Maurētāniae; hērōs Graecus I.741; IV.247,481
Atrēus -ī *m*, rēx Mycēnārum I.(458)
Atridēs -ae *m*, Atrēi filiūs; *pl* Agamemnōn et Menelāus I.458
Augustus, C. Iūlius Caesar Octāviānus, *pāg.* 5.14,15; *pāg.* 6,8
Aulis -idis *f*, oppidum Graeciae maritimum, unde classis Graecōrum Trōiā profecta est IV.426
Aurōra -ae *f*, dea (= Eōs) I.751; IV.7, 129,568,585
Ausonia -ae *f* = Italia; *adi* **Ausonius** -a -um IV.236,349
Auster -trī *m*, ventus quī ā meridie flat I.51,536
B
Bacchus -ī *m*, deus vinī I.215,734; IV.302
Barcē -ēs *f*, oppidum Libyae; **Barcaeī** -ōrum *m pl*, civēs IV.43
Bēlus -ī *m*, titulus rēgis Phoenīcum; rēx antiquissimus I.729,730; pater Didōnis I.621
Bitiās -ae *m*, Karthāginiēnsis nobilis I.738
Brundisium -ī *n*, civitās Calabriae *pāg.* 6.12
Būcolica -ōrum *n pl*, carmina Vergiliī *pāg.* 6.2
Byrsa -ae *f*, arx Karthāginis I.367
C
Caicus -ī *m*, Trōiānus I.183
Calabria -ae *f*, regiō Italiae; **Calabri** -ōrum *m pl*, civēs *pāg.* 6.16
Capys -yis *m*, Trōiānus I.183
Caucasus -ī *m*, mōns Asiae longinquus IV.367
Cerēs -eris *f*, dea frūgum I.177,701; IV.58; *adi* **Cereālis** -e I.177
Chaos -ī *n*, deus Inferōrum IV.510
Cithaerōn -ōnis *m*, mōns Boeōtiaē, Bacchō sacer IV.303
Cloanthus -ī *m*, Trōiānus I.510,612
Coeus -ī *m*, mōnstrum, filiūs Terrae IV.179
Crassus, P. Licinius, cōsul annō 70 a.C., *pāg.* 5.3
Cremōna -ae *f*, civitās Venetiae, *pāg.* 5.5,12; **Cremōnēnsēs** -ium *m pl*, civēs *pāg.* 5.15
Crēta -ae *f*, insula; *adi* **Crēticus** -a -um IV.(70), **Crēsius** -a -um IV.70; incolae: **Crētēs** -um *m pl* IV.146
Cupidō -inis *m*, Veneris filiūs, deus amoris (= Amor) I.658,695
Cyclōpius -a -um < Cyclōps, mōnstrum I.201
Cyllēnē -ēs *f*, mōns Peloponnēsī ubi nātus est Mercurius; *adi* **Cyllēnius** -a -um, *m* Mercurius IV.252, 276
Cymothoē -ēs *f*, Nympha maris I.144
Cynthus -ī *m*, mōns Dēli insulae I.498; IV.147
Cyprus -ī *f*, insula I.622
Cythēra -ōrum *n pl*, insula Veneri sacra I.(657),680, *adi* -ēus -a -um, *f* **Cytherēa**, Venus I.657
D
Danaī -ōrum *m pl*, Graeci I.30,96, 598,754; II.5; IV.425
Dardanus -ī *m*, Iovis filiūs, rēx antiquus ā quō orti sunt Trōiāni I.(380, 494,560); IV.365; **Dardanidae** -ārum *m pl*, Trōiāni I.560; *adi* **Dardanius** -a -um (= Trōiānus) I.494, 602,617; IV.163,224,626,647, 658; **Dardanus** -ī *m*, Aenēās IV.662
Deiōpēa -ae *f*, Nympha I.72
Dēlos -ī *f*, insula maris Aegaeī ubi nātus est Apollō IV.144
Diāna -ae *f*, dea, Iovis filia, I.(329), 499; IV.511
Dictaeus -a -um, Crēticus IV.73
Dictē -ēs *f*, mōns Crētae IV.(73)
Didō -ōnis *f*, Tyria, rēgina Karthāginis, I.340,360,446,496,503,561,601, 613,670,685,718,749; IV.60,68,165, 171,192,263,291,308,383,408, 450,596,642
Diomēdēs -is *m*, filiūs Tydēi, bellō Trōiānō dux Graecōrum I.752
Dirae -ārum *f pl*, deae ultricēs IV.610
Dryopēs -um *m pl*, gēns Thessaliae IV.146
E
Elissa -ae *f* = Didō IV.335,610
Eōs *f*, dea aurōrae (I.489,751); *adi* **Eōus** -a -um I.489
Encaladus -ī *m*, mōnstrum, Terrae filiūs IV.179
Erebus -ī *m*, deus Inferōrum, Inferi IV.26,510
Eryx -ycis *m*, mōns Siciliae I.570
Europā -ae *f*, pars orbis terrārum I.385
Eurōtās -ae *m*, flūmen ad Spartam I.498

Eurus -i m, ventus quī ab oriente/meridiē flat I.85,110,131,140,383

F
Fāma -ae f, dea IV.173,174,298,666

G
Gaetūli -ōrum m pl, gēns Āfricae; *adi Gaetūlus* -a -um IV.40; m IV.326

Ganymēdēs -is m, Iovis minister vini, Trōiā raptus I.28

Garamantēs -ium m pl, gēns Libyae; *adi Garamantis* -idis f, Nympha IV.198

Geōrgica -ōrum n pl, opus Vergiliī *pāg.* 6.5

Grāīi -ōrum m pl = Graeci I.467,530; IV.228

Gr̥nium -ī n, civitas Asiae Apollinī sacra; *adi Gr̥nēus* -a -um IV.345

Gyās -ae m, Trōiānus I.612

H
Hammō -ōnis m, deus Āfricae summus (= Iuppiter) IV.198

Hannibal -is m, dux Poenōrum bellō Pūnicō secundō IV.(625)

Hecatē -ēs f, dea Inferōrum IV.511, 609

Hector -oris m, Priamī filius, dux Trōiānōrum fortissimus, ab Achille occisus I.99,483,750

Helena -ae f, filia Iovis et Lēdae, uxor Menelāi, ā Paride rapta I.650

Hesperia -ae f, 'terra occidentis', Italia I.530, 569; IV.355

Hyadēs -ium f pl, sidus I.744

Hyr̥cānia -ae f, regiō Asiae longinqua; *adi Hyrcānus* -a -um IV.367

I
Iarbas -ae m, rēx Gaetūlōrum IV.36, 196,326

Idalia -ae f, **Idaliūm** -ī n, urbs Cypri I.693,681

Īliacus -a -um, *vidē* Īlium

Īliadēs -um f pl, Trōiānae I.480

Īlionē -ae f, Priamī filia, rēgina Thrāciae I.653

Īlioneus -ī m, Trōiānus I.120,521, 559,611

Īlium -ī n, Trōia, urbs Asiae; *adi Īliacus* -a -um, Trōiānus I.97,456,483, 647; IV.46,78,537,648

Īōpās -ae m, fidicen Tyrius I.740

Italia -ae f I.2,13,38,68,380,533,553, 554; IV.230,275,345,346,361,381; incolae: **Italī** -ōrum m pl I.109

Iūlus -ī m, Aenēae filius (= Ascanius) I.556,690,709; IV.140,274,616

Īūnō -ōnis f I.4,15,48,64,130,443,668, 734; IV.45,59,166,371,608; *adi Īūnōnius* -a -um I.671

Iuppiter Iovis m, rēx deōrum I.42,46, 78,380,522,731; IV.199,205,206, 331,356,377,590,614

K
Karthāgō -inis f, urbs Āfricae ā Tyriis condita I.13,366; IV.224,265,347, 670

L
Laomedōn -ontis m, rēx Trōiānōrum, pater Priamī; *adi Laomedonteus* -a -um IV.542

Latium -ī n, regiō Italiae I.6,31,205, 554; IV.432; *adi Latīnus* -a -um I.6

Lātōna -ae f, Dīanae māter I.502

Lāvīnium -ī n, oppidum Latīi ab Aenēā conditum I.(2); *adi Lāvīnius* -a -um I.2; IV.236

Lēda -ae f, māter Helenae I.652

Lēnaeus -a -um = Lyaeus IV.207

Līhya -ae f, Āfrica I.22,158,384,556, 577; IV.36; *adi Libycus* -a -um I.339,377,527,596; IV.173,271, 320,348

Lucrētius Cinna, cōsul annō 19 a.C. *pāg.* 6.12

Lyaeus -ī m = Bacchus I.(686); IV.58; *adi Lyaeus* -a -um I.686

Lycia -ae f, regiō Asiae I.(100); IV.143; incolae: **Lycīi** -ōrum m pl, socii Priamī I.113; *adi Lycius* -a -um IV.346,377

M
Maecēnās -ātis m, patrōnus poētārum *pāg.* 5.19; *pāg.* 6.4

Maconia = L̥dia, regiō Asiae; *adi Maeonius* -a -um IV.216

Magia -ae f, māter Vergiliī, *pāg.* 5.10

Mantua -ae f, civitas Venetiae, *pāg.* 5.3; *pāg.* 6.16; *adi Mantuānus* -a -um *pāg.* 5.10,17

Mānēs -ium m pl, dii, animae hominum mortuōrum IV.34,387,427,490

Marō -ōnis m, Vergiliī cognōmen, *pāg.* 5.2

Massylī -ōrum m pl, gēns Libyae; *adi Massylus* -a -um, Libycus IV.132, 483

Maurētānia -ae f, regiō Āfricae; *adi Maurūsīus* -a -um IV.206

Mediolānum -ī n, civitas trans

Padum sita *pāg.* 5.6,12

Memnōn -onis m, rēx Aethiopiae, Priamī socius I.489,(751)

Mercurius -ī m, deus, filius Iovis, nūntius deōrum IV.222,558

Mnētheus -ī m, Trōiānus IV.288

Mūsa -ae f, dea (artis poēticae) I.8

Mycēnae -ārum f pl, urbs Peloponnēsī I.650

N
Neāpolis -is (acc -im) f, urbs Campāniae maritima *pāg.* 5.13; *pāg.* 6.13

Neptūnus -ī m, deus maris I.125

Nomadēs -um m pl = Numidae IV.320,535

Notus -ī m, ventus quī ā meridiē flat I.85,108,575

Numidae -ārum m pl, gēns Āfricae IV.41

Nymphae -ārum f pl, dea silvārum, flūminū, montium I.71,168,329; IV.168,198

O

Ōceanus -ī m, mare māximum I.745

Oenōtrī -ōrum m pl, Italī antiquī I.532

Oileus -ī m, pater Āiācis I.41

Olympus -ī m, mōns Graeciae altissimus, sedēs deōrum I.374; IV.268

Orcus -ī m = Plūtō, deus Inferōrum; **Inferī** IV.242

Orēadēs -um f pl, Nymphae montium I.500

Orontēs -is/-ī m, Trōiānus I.113,220

Ōrion -onis m, sidus I.535; IV.52

P

Pallās -adis f, Minerva I.39,479

Paphus -ī f, oppidum Cypri cum templō Veneris I.415

Parcae -ārum f pl, deae fātī trēs I.22

Paris -idis m, Priamī filius, quī Helenam rapuit I.27; IV.215

Parlus -a -um < Paros -ī f, insula Graeca I.593

Parthenopē -ēs f = Neāpolis *pāg.* 6.17

Pelagus -a -um, Graecus I.624

Penātēs -ium m pl, dii quī domum vel patriam tuentur I.68,378,527,704; IV.21,598

Penthesilēa -ae f, rēgina Amāzonum I.490

Pergama -ōrum n pl, arx Trōiae I.466,651; IV.344,426

Phoebeus -ī m, Apollō deus sōlis I.329; IV.58; *adi Phoebeus* -a -um IV.6

Phoenicē -ēs f, regiō Syriae maritima; incolae: **Phoenicēs** -um m pl I.344,

Phoenissa -ae f sg, Didō 670,714; IV.348,529

Phrygia -ae f, regiō Asiae ubi sita erat Trōia I.(182), *adi Phrygius* -a -um I.182,381,618; incolae: **Phrygēs** -um m pl, Trōiānī I.468; **Phrygīi** -ōrum m pl IV.140

Poenī -ōrum m pl, Phoenicēs, Karthāginiēnsēs I.442,567; IV.134; *adi Pūnicus -a -um I.338; IV.49*

Pōlliō -ōnis, C. Asinius, cōsul annō 40 a.C., patrōnus poētārum *pāg.* 5.19; *pāg.* 6.1

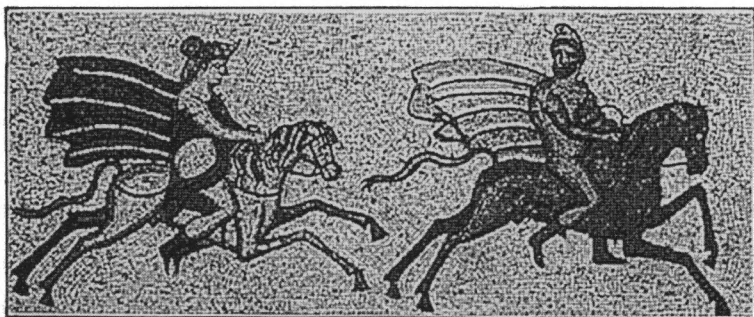
Pompēius Magnus, Cn., cōsul annō 70 a.C. *pāg.* 5.3

Priamus -ī m, rēx Trōiānōrum I.458, 461,487,654,750; IV.343

Pūnicus -a -um, *vidē* Poenī

Pygmalion -ōnis m, rēx Tyri, Didōnis frāter I.347,364; IV.325

- R**
Rōma -ae f, urbs Latīi ā Rōmulō condita pāg.5.7,18; I.7; *adi Rōmānus* -a -um I.33; IV.234,275
Rhēsus -i m, rēx Thrāciae, Priamī socius I.469
Rutulī -ōrum m pl, gēns Latīi, hostēs Aenēae IV.(615)
S
Saba -ae f, civitās Arabiae I.(416); *adi Sabaeus* -a -um I.416
Samos -i f, insula maris Aegaei cum templō Iūnōnis I.16
Sarpēdōn -onis m, rēx Lyciae, Priamī socius, ad Trōiam occisus I.100
Sāturnia -ae f, Iūnō, filia Sātūrnī I.23
Sātūrnus -a -um < Sātūrnus I.569; IV.372
Scyllaeus -a -um < Scylla I.200
Sentius Sātūrninus, cōsul annō 19 a.C. pāg.6.12
Serestus -i m, Trōiānus I.611; IV.288
Sergestus -i m, Trōiānus I.510; IV.288
Servius -i m, grammaticus Latīnus, quī librōs scripsit dē operibus Vergiliī, pāg.5.8
Sicania -ae f, Sicilia I.557
Sicilia -ae f, *adi Siculus* -a -um I.34, 549
Sidōn -ōnis f, urbs Phoenicēs I.(446), 619; *adi Sidōnius* -a -um I.446,613, 678, IV.75,137,545
Simois -entis m, fluvius ad Trōiam I.100,618
Sōl -is m, deus sōlis I.568,742; IV.607
Suētōnius Tranquillus, C., auctor librōrum *Dē virīs illūstribus* et *Dē vitā Caesarum*, pāg. 5.1; pāg. 6.11
Sychaeus -i m, Tyrius, Didōnis maritus I.343,348,720; IV.20,502
Syrtris -is f, in Āfricā, sinus cum vadīs periculōsis IV.41
T
Tartara -ōrum n pl, Inferī IV.243
Tellūs -ūris f, Terra, dea IV.166
Terra -ae f, dea IV.178
Teucer -crī m, primus rēx Trōiae, cuius filia Dardanō nūpsit IV.230
Teucer -crī m, dux Graecus quī Sīdōne ā Belō rēge receptus est I.619
Teucrī -ōrum m pl, Trōiānī I.38,89, 511,555, 562,625, 626; IV.48,349, 397,537
Thyas -adis f, Baccha IV.302
Tiberīnus -a -um < Tiberis I.13
Tithōnus -i m, filius Laomedontis, maritus Aurōrae, pater Memnonis IV.585
Trīnacrius -a -um, Siculus I.196
Triōnēs -um m pl, Septentriōnēs, sīdus I.744
Tritōn -ōnis m, Neptūnī filius I.144
Trōia -ae f I.1,24,95,206,375,376, 473,565,597,679,732; II.11; IV. 312,313; *adi Trōiānus* -a -um I.19, 191,467,550,624, 699; II.4; IV.162, 165,342,425; **Trōius** -a -um I.119, 596; **Trōēs** -um m pl, Trōiānī I.30, 129,172,747; **Trōs** -is m sg, Trōiānus I.574
Trōilus -i m, filius Priamī I.474
Tucca -ae m, amīcus Vergiliī pāg.6.9
Tydeus -i m, pater Diomēdis I.(97)
Tydidēs -ae m, Diomēdēs, Tydei filius, dux Graecōrum I.97,471
Typhōeus -a -um I.665 < Typhoeus -i m, mōnstrum ā Iove occisus
Tyros -i f, urbs Phoenicēs I.346; IV. 36,44,670; *adi Tyrius* -a -um I.12, 20,336,340,388,568; IV.162,224, 262; **Tyrii** -ōrum m pl, civēs I.338, 423,468,544,696,707,732,735,747; IV.321,622; **Tyrius** -i m sg I.574
Tyrrhenus -a -um, aequor (mare) Tyrrhēnum I.67
V
Varius Rūfus, L., poēta, amīcus Vergiliī pāg.6.9
Venetia -ae f, regiō Italiae trāns ōstium Padī pāg.5.11
Venus -eris f, dea amōris, māter Aenēae I.325,335,386,411,618,691; IV.33,163
Vergilius -i m, pater Vergiliī poētae, pāg.5.10
Vergilius Marō, P., poēta Rōmānus, pāg.5.2,5,6,9; pāg.6.12
Vesper -erī m, stēlla vesperī I.374
X
Xanthus -i m, (1) fluvius ad Trōiam (= Scamander -dri m) I.473; (2) fluvius Lyciae IV.143
Z
Zephyrus -i m, ventus quī ab occidente flat I.131; IV.223,562



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